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NEW
SPELLER



DEFINER.

NEW YORK.

OAKLEY MASON & CO.

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FORT NEW AMSTERDAM



(NEW YORK), 1651.

When you leave, please leave this book
Because it has been said
"Ever'thing comes t' him who waits
Except a loaned book."

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

THE CITY OF NEW YORK

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SATISFACTORY: A=EXCELLENT; B=GOOD.

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	MONTHS				
	1 st	2 ^d	3 ^d	4 th	5 th
EFFORT	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>A</u>
PROFICIENCY . .	<u>B+</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>
DAYS ABSENT . .	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
TIMES LATE . . .	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
DEPORTMENT . .	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>A</u>

DEFICIENT IN

1st Month Geog.

2d " Nat. Geog. Hist.

3d " Cent. St. Spell.

4th " Cent. St. Spell. Geog.

5th "

I (parent or guardian) have carefully inspected this report.

1st Month

W. H. Plough

2d Month

Mrs. W. H. Plough

3d Month

W. H. Plough

4th Month

Mrs. W. H. Plough

5th Month

Mrs. W. H. Plough

1.25

TOWN'S

NEW SPELLER AND DEFINER;

CONTAINING

A NEW AND COMPLETE KEY TO PRONUNCIATION; AN
INTRODUCTION TO THE "ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIVE
WORDS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE"; DIC-
TATION EXERCISES; AND VARIOUS
OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

BY SALEM TOWN, LL.D.,

AUTHOR OF THE "ANALYSIS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE," AND A SERIES OF READERS.

REVISED EDITION.

NEW YORK:
OAKLEY, MASON & CO.

1870.

AK
CLASSICS

3630
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Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by
SALEM TOWN,
in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the
Northern District of New York.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1866, by
**EDWIN B. MORGAN, CHRISTOPHER MORGAN, HENRY
MORGAN, AND NELSON M. HOLBROOK,**
in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Northern
District of New York.

The Courier Company, Printers and Binders, Buffalo, N. Y
ELECTROTYPED BY WELCH, BIGELOW, AND COMPANY.

PREFACE.

IN presenting to the public a new elementary work for the use of schools, the author feels bound briefly to assign the reasons which have prompted him to an undertaking that might, at first view, appear to be superfluous. These reasons, he trusts, will be deemed sufficiently valid to free him from the imputation of having engaged in a service uncalled for.

The principle which he considers as lying at the foundation of all good teaching is, that a child being taught, both to read and to spell, *should* be taught, at the same time, to *understand* what he reads and spells. It is this principle which has suggested the plan of the present work. He would not deny that some advantages may accrue from the mere mechanical exercise of spelling, and storing the memory with words which, as yet, convey no sense. He is ready to admit that it is better for the mind to be *thus* furnished, than *not to be furnished at all*; but, as words are the *signs* of ideas, and the ultimate object of acquiring *words* is to acquire *ideas* and a medium of imparting them to others, it is not easy to say why this end should not be kept in view through every stage of the learner's progress.

All the spelling-books now in use follow out the same uniform plan, of arranging words according to their sounds and syllables, irrespective of their import. On that plan, they are generally well executed, and would admit of little improvement.

But, if the above principle be well founded, something is still requisite, beyond a mere judicious arrangement and correct orthography, to answer the grand purposes of elementary instruction. It is plain, that, as far as practicable, the knowledge of the *sign* and of the *thing signified* should be acquired together, inasmuch as *both* are to hold an inseparable connection in the mind.

This Speller is believed to be the *first* school-book for children, ever published, in which the principle, as to its peculiar arrangement of definitions, was adopted and carried out through the entire work. Many persons, at first, honestly believed such a course would be attended with injurious consequences; but time and experience have, to a great extent, changed their views.

In confirmation of the importance of a knowledge of the synonymous import of words, we make a quotation from the Preface of the *revised* edition of Dr. Webster's Royal Quarto Dictionary: —

“*One new feature* is now added to this volume, by making it a *synonymous dictionary*. Every one engaged in literary composition has felt, at times, the want of such a work, — a work not intended, like Crabb's, to discriminate nicely between the shades of meaning in similar terms, but to present, under each of the important words, *an extended list of others having the same general import*, out of which a selection may be made according to the exigencies of the case.” “It will afford important aid to young writers in attaining grace, variety, and copiousness of diction.”

The question has been very satisfactorily settled among teachers, that children, while acquiring the meaning of words, do, at the same time, make equal, if not greater, advancement in accuracy of spelling. The acquisition of *ideas* always adds interest to the exercise.

And then, too, the peculiar arrangement of this Speller affords an excellent opportunity for the teacher to require his pupils, especially in the advanced classes, as the words are pronounced, to *write* them with their definitions, and then submit their work for examination and correction. This is one of the most approved methods of teaching spelling and defining.

In the revision of this Speller in 1847, the spelling vocabulary was enlarged by the addition of about three thousand words. In the present revision, the whole work has been carefully reviewed by Nelson M. Holbrook, A. M., and such corrections and improvements made as the experience of the last sixteen years has suggested. Dictation exercises have been inserted; a new and complete Key to the pronunciation has been introduced, embracing Dr. Webster's, with some additions by Mr. Holbrook; and the orthography and pronunciation are believed to accord with the *last* revised edition of Dr. Webster's Dictionary, that work being almost universally adopted as the standard throughout the United States.

All these modern improvements, in connection with its present popularity, will, we trust, insure for this Speller, not only a continuance, but a largely increased degree, of public favor.

SALEM TOWN.

AURORA, Cayuga Co., N. Y., Sept. 1, 1863.

20. Oo, unmarked, has a long or open sound, heard in the word moon.
21. Oo, marked thus, oo, has a short sound, heard in the word book.
22. This mark [˘] over û denotes its sound heard in the word fûrl.
23. This mark [˘] over û denotes its sound heard in the word rûde
24. Two points [..] under û denote its sound heard in the word push.
25. This mark [˘] over ŷ denotes its sound heard in the word mÿr'tle.
26. C, unmarked, c, has the sound of s, as heard in the word cënt.
27. C, marked thus, e, has the sound of k, heard in the word eăp.
28. Ch, unmarked, ch, has its sound as heard in the word mûch.
29. Ch, marked thus, ċh, has the sound of sh, heard in the word ċhăise.
30. Ch, marked thus, eh, has the sound of k, heard in the word ehôrd.
31. G, unmarked, g, has its sound as heard in the word gët.
32. G, marked thus, ġ, has the sound of j, heard in the word ġëm.
33. S, unmarked, s, has its sound as heard in the word săme.
34. S, marked thus, s, has the sound of z, heard in the word mûse.
35. Th, th, unmarked, Th, th, has its sound heard in the word thĭn.
36. Th, th, marked thus, Țh, th, has its sound heard in the word thĭne.
37. X, unmarked, x, has the sound of ks, as heard in the word tăx.
38. X, marked thus, x̄, has the sound of gz, heard in the word ex̄-ĭst'.
39. Silent letters, except final e when the preceding vowel in the syllable is long, and c before k in the same syllable, are printed in *italics*.
40. The mark of accent ['], when placed after the accented syllable of any word, designates, also, the accented syllable of all the words that follow, until it is contradicted by a change of place.
41. The double accent ['] after e or i denotes that the subsequent c or t has the sound of sh, which sound is drawn back to the preceding syllable; as in spē'' cial, vĭ'' ti ate.
42. The double accent ['] after n'' denotes that it has the sound of ng; as in măn'' gle.
43. Any *key-mark*, indicating the vowel or vocal sound in the *accented* syllable of a word, or in monosyllables, when once used, continues its influence until another mark is introduced.



SYNOPSIS OF THE KEY. ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ĕ, ĭ, ö, ŭ, ŷ, short; căre, făr, lăst, făll, whăt; prey, thêre, tĕrm, feet; pĭque, fĭrm; wôrm, dône, fôr, lôst, mōve, wôlf, moon, bôok; fûrl, rûde, push; mÿrtle; c as s, ch as in much, ċh as sh, e or eh as k; g as in get, ġ as j; s as in same, s as z; th as in thin, th as in thine; x as ks, x̄ as gz; c and t as in spē'' cial, vĭ'' ti ate; n'' as in man'' gle.

TABLE OF ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.

By most elocutionists, the Elementary Sounds, or Elements of the language, are considered to be *forty* in number; and the following table is introduced as an exercise for the pupil in enunciating them.

The class, either individually or in concert, may first distinctly pronounce the word containing the element, and then enunciate the pure element of the given letter by itself, varying the intensity of the voice as the teacher may think proper; thus, *āle*, *ā*; *ārm*, *ā*; *all*, *ā*; *āt*, *ā*, &c. Having thus learned to enunciate all the elementary sounds correctly, let the class repeat them in their order; thus, *ā*, *ā*, *ā*, *ā*, &c., — next combine each sub-vocal and aspirate with all the vocal or vowel elements; thus, *bā*, *bā*, *bā*, *bā*, &c., — and then reverse the order of the elements; thus, *āb*, *āb*, *āb*, *āb*, &c.

VOWELS OR VOCALS.

Name.	Power.	Element.
1 A	Āle	Ā
2 A	Ärm	Ä
3 A	All	Ä
4 A	Āt	Ā
5 E	Ēat	Ē
6 E	Bēt	Ē
7 I	Īce	Ī
8 I	Īt	Ī
9 O	Ode	Ō
10 O	Dö	Ö
11 O	Öx	Ö
12 U	Sūe	Ū
13 U	Ūp	Ū
14 U	Full	Ū
15 Ou	Out	Ou

SUB-VOCALS.

16 B	Ebb	B
17 D	Odd	D
18 G	Egg	G
19 J, Ġ	Jet	J
20 L	Ill	L

SUB-VOCALS.

Name.	Power.	Element.
21 M	Him	M
22 N	Run	N
23 R	Bur	R
24 V	Ev	V
25 W	Woe	W
26 Y	Yet	Y
27 Z, S	Buzz	Z
28 Z	Az'ure	Zh
29 Th	Thy	Th
30 Ng	Sing	Ng

ASPIRATES.

31 P	Up	P
32 T	It	T
33 K, C	Ark	K
34 Ch	Much	Ch
35 H	He	H
36 F	If	F
37 Wh	When	Hw
38 S, C	Sin	S
39 Sh	Fish	Sh
40 Th	Thin	Th

TABLE OF SUBSTITUTES.

A **SUBSTITUTE** is a single letter, or two or more letters, used to represent an elementary sound, or element, which is peculiar to some other letter; as, *ai* in *said*, and *ph* in *phrase*.

EXPLANATION. The following table, showing the correct pronunciation of the given substitutes numbered and italicized in the examples, is referred to by corresponding numbers at the right of words in the spelling lessons throughout the book. In studying the table, the learner may first name the *substitute*, next the *element* it represents, and then the *example* in which it is combined; thus, *ei* is sometimes a substitute for *ā* (long *a*), as in the word *vein*, &c.

Subst.	Element.	Example.	Subst.	Element.	Example.
1. <i>ei</i>	for <i>ā</i>	as in <i>vein</i>	29. <i>ī</i>	for <i>ū</i>	as in <i>sir</i>
2. <i>ey</i>	" <i>ā</i>	" <i>they</i>	30. <i>ȳ</i>	" <i>ū</i>	" <i>mȳr' tle</i>
3. <i>ê</i>	" <i>â</i>	" <i>thêre</i>	31. <i>o</i>	" <i>u</i>	" <i>wolf</i>
4. <i>e</i>	" <i>ä</i>	" <i>ser' geant</i>	32. <i>oo</i>	" <i>u</i>	" <i>wool</i>
5. <i>ou</i>	" <i>ä</i>	" <i>bought</i>	33. <i>eon</i>	" <i>ün</i>	" <i>pīg' eon</i>
6. <i>ī</i>	" <i>ē</i>	" <i>ma rīne'</i>	34. <i>ion</i>	" <i>ün</i>	" <i>fāsh' ion</i>
7. <i>ia</i>	" <i>ē</i>	" <i>mīn' ia tūre</i>	35. <i>ro</i>	" <i>ūr</i>	" <i>ā' pron</i>
8. <i>a</i>	" <i>ě</i>	" <i>an' y</i>	36. <i>u</i>	" <i>w</i>	" <i>suā' sion</i>
9. <i>ai</i>	" <i>ě</i>	" <i>said</i>	37. <i>oir</i>	" <i>wōr</i>	" <i>mēm' oir</i>
10. <i>ay</i>	" <i>ě</i>	" <i>says</i>	38. <i>o</i>	" <i>wū</i>	" <i>one</i>
11. <i>u</i>	" <i>ě</i>	" <i>bu' ry</i>	39. <i>i</i>	" <i>y</i>	" <i>mīn' iōn</i>
12. <i>ȳ</i>	" <i>ī</i>	" <i>spȳ</i>	40. <i>u</i>	" <i>yu</i>	" <i>use</i>
13. <i>ȳ</i>	" <i>ī</i>	" <i>hȳmn</i>	41. <i>p</i>	" <i>b</i>	" <i>eūp' bōard</i>
14. <i>e</i>	" <i>ī</i>	" <i>En' glish</i>	42. <i>t-eous</i>	" <i>chūs</i>	" <i>rīght' eous</i>
15. <i>ee</i>	" <i>ī</i>	" <i>been</i>	43. <i>ġ</i>	" <i>dj</i>	" <i>re lġ ion</i>
16. <i>o</i>	" <i>ī</i>	" <i>wom' en</i>	44. <i>j</i>	" <i>dj</i>	" <i>prġj' u dice</i>
17. <i>u</i>	" <i>ī</i>	" <i>bus' y</i>	45. <i>gh</i>	" <i>f</i>	" <i>lāugh</i>
18. <i>au</i>	" <i>ō</i>	" <i>haut' boy</i>	46. <i>ph</i>	" <i>f</i>	" <i>phrāse</i>
19. <i>eau</i>	" <i>ō</i>	" <i>beau</i>	47. <i>p-ph</i>	" <i>f-f</i>	" <i>sāp' phīre</i>
20. <i>ew</i>	" <i>ō</i>	" <i>sew</i>	48. <i>ḡ</i>	" <i>gz</i>	" <i>eḡ āet</i>
21. <i>ḡ</i>	" <i>ō</i>	" <i>whḡt</i>	49. <i>wh</i>	" <i>hw</i>	" <i>whāle</i>
22. <i>ew</i>	" <i>ū</i>	" <i>new</i>	50. <i>d</i>	" <i>j</i>	" <i>sōl' dier</i>
23. <i>iew</i>	" <i>ū</i>	" <i>view</i>	51. <i>ġ</i>	" <i>j</i>	" <i>ġēm</i>
24. <i>ō</i>	" <i>ū</i>	" <i>sōn</i>	52. <i>ġeon</i>	" <i>jūn</i>	" <i>sūr' ġeon</i>
25. <i>oi</i>	" <i>ū</i>	" <i>pōr' poise</i>	53. <i>ġion</i>	" <i>jūn</i>	" <i>lē' ġion</i>
26. <i>ōo</i>	" <i>ū</i>	" <i>blōod</i>	54. <i>e</i>	" <i>k</i>	" <i>cāt</i>
27. <i>ew</i>	" <i>ū</i>	" <i>erew</i>	55. <i>eh</i>	" <i>k</i>	" <i>ehōrd</i>
28. <i>ē</i>	" <i>ū</i>	" <i>hēr</i>	56. <i>gh</i>	" <i>k</i>	" <i>hough</i>

Subst.	Element.	Example.	Subst.	Element.	Example.
57. q	for k	as in pŭ'q' uant	75. cie	for shĭ	as in spē' cie
58. quet	" kâ	" bōu quet'	76. s-s	" sh-sh	" as sūre'
59. x	" ks	" wăx	77. cion	" shŭn	" eo ěr' cion
60. x	" k-sh	" flux' ión	78. sion	" shŭn	" măn' sion
61. eho	" kw	" ěhoĭr	79. tion	" shŭn	" nō' tion
62. qu	" kw	" quărt	80. s-sion	" sh-ŭn	" păs' sion
63. n''	" ng	" an'' ger	81. s-sia	" 'sh-ya	" eăs' sia
64. gh	" p	" hĭe' eoŭgh	82. ed	" t	" wōrked
65. c	" s	" cĕnt	83. f	" v	" of
66. z	" s	" wăltz	84. ph	" v	" Stĕ' phen
67. c	" sh	" ō' cean	85. c	" z	" suf fice'
68. ěh	" sh	" ěhăise	86. s	" z	" hĭs
69. s	" sh	" sūre	87. x	" z	" Xăn'thus
70. sc	" sh	" eon' scioŭs	88. ĝ	" zh	" rōuge
71. t	" sh	" frăe' tioŭs	89. s	" zh	" plĕas' ure
72. ci	" she	" as sō' ci ate	90. z	" zh	" glă' zier
73. sci	" she	" prĕ' sci ent	91. sion	" zhŭn	" fŭ' sion
74. s-cient	" sh-ent	" om nĭs' cient	92. s-ion	" zh-ŭn	" vi' ion

OBSCURE VOCAL SOUNDS.

The *obscure* sound of a vowel or vocal occurs in many unaccented syllables; and, although it is modified in quantity so that it resembles, somewhat, the element of some other vowel, yet it is *really* the *pure* element of the given vowel less prolonged than when it occurs in an accented syllable, as will appear from a critical examination of the obscure sound —

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Of long <i>ā</i> in dĕl' i eate | 6. Of short <i>ĭ</i> in dĭ mĭn' ish |
| 2. Of short <i>ă</i> in lă' bi al | 7. Of long <i>ō</i> in im po lĭte |
| 3. Of long <i>ē</i> in ĭm' pe tus | 8. Of short <i>ŏ</i> in en vĭ' ron. |
| 4. Of short <i>ĕ</i> in ŏp' u lent | 9. Of long <i>ū</i> in ĭm' pu dent |
| 5. Of long <i>ī</i> in sĕn' ti nel | 10. Of short <i>ŭ</i> in sep' ul eher |

LETTERS SOMETIMES SILENT.

A *silent letter* is one which is not sounded in the correct pronunciation of the word in which it occurs.

1. *E* is often silent before *l* or *n*, also in words ending in *ed* when preceded by any letter, except *d*, *f*, *h*, *k*, *p*, *s*, *t*, or an equivalent sound; as in drĭv' el, ě' ven, lōved, &c. In a few participial adjectives, however, the *e* is sounded; as in lĕarn' ed, ā' ĝed. Final *e* is also usually silent; as in năme, prĭnce' ly.

2. *I* is sometimes silent before *l* or *n*; as in *ĉ' vil*, *bā' sin*.
3. *O* is often silent before *n*; as in *bā' eon*, *mā' son*.
4. *U* is sometimes silent after *q*; as in *eōn' quer*, *gro-tēsque'*.
5. *B* is silent after *m* or before *t* in the same syllable; as in *lāmb*, *dēbt'* or.
6. *C* is silent in *czār* and *mūs' cle*, before *k* or *t*, and after *s*; as in *sick*, *vīct' uals*, *scēne*.
7. *D* is silent in *hānd' some*, *Wēdnes' day*, *städt' hold-er*, and 'before as in *fädge*, *lēdge*.
8. *G* is silent before *m* or *n*, and sometimes before *l*; as in *phlēgm*, *n*, *in-tāgl' io*.
9. *H* is silent in *hēir*, *hērb*, *hōn' est*, *hour*, &c.; after *g* or *r*; at the end of a word when preceded by a vowel; and sometimes after *t*; as in *ghōst*, *rheūm*, *āh*, *ōh*, *īsth' mus*.
10. *K* is always silent before *n*; as in *knife*, *knōw*.
11. *L* is silent before *f*, *k*, or *m*, and sometimes before *d* or *v*; as in *eālf*, *wālk*, *eālm*, *wōuld*, *sālvē*.
12. *M* is silent before *n*; as in *mne-mōn' ies*.
13. *N* is silent at the end of words when preceded by *l* or *m*; as in *kīln*, *hymn*.
14. *P* is silent in *rāsp' ber-ry*, before *n*, and sometimes before *s* or *t*; as in *pneū-māt' ies*, *psālm*, *re-cēipt'*.
15. *S* is silent in *de-mēsne'*, *pūs' ne*, *vīs' count*, *īslē*, *īsl' and*, *aīslē*.
16. *T* is silent in *chēst' nut*, *Chrīst' mas*, *mōrt' gāge*, *haut' boy*, *ē-clāt'*, *bīl' let-dōux*, and sometimes before *le*, *en*, or *ch*; as in *whīs' tle*, *sōft' en*, *fēch*.
17. *W* is silent before *r*, and sometimes before *h*; as in *write*, *whoop*.
18. *X* is silent in *bīl' let-dōux*, *Bōr-deaux'* [*bōr-dō'*], &c.
19. *Z* is silent in *rēn' dez vōus*.
20. *Ch* is sometimes silent; as in *schīsm*, *yācht*, *drāchm*.
21. *Gh* is frequently silent; as in *hīgh*, *līght*, *wēigh*.
22. *Ph* is sometimes silent; as in *phthīs' ie*, *phthī' sis*.
23. *F*, *j*, *q*, *r*, and *v* are never silent.

SPELLING BY ELEMENTS.

To spell a word by its elements, is to enunciate such elementary sounds of the letters as are heard in its proper pronunciation.

Pronounce.	Spell.	Pronounce.	Spell.
hēad	h ē d	eōŭp' let	k ŭ p' l ē t
stāin	s t ā n	vīš' āge	v ī z' ā j

děbt	d ě t	ea price'	k ā-pr ēs'
elōak	k l ō k	ob līque'	ō b-l īk'
roūgh ⁴⁵	r ŭ f	văn' quish ⁵⁷ ₃₆	v ăn k' w īsh
throûgh	t h r û	fa tigue'	f ā-t ē g'
prāise	p r ā z	dis guīse'	d ĩs-g ī z'
queen ⁶²	k w ē n	sī' phon ⁴⁶	s ī' f ō n
knīfe	n ī f	flām' beau ¹⁹	f lām' b ō
cough ⁴⁵	k a f	phthīs' ie	t ĩz' ĩ k

SYLLABLES, WORDS, AND ACCENT.

1. A *syllable* may be *one* letter or a union of letters ; as, *a*, *man*.
2. A *word* may be a syllable or a union of syllables ; as, *măn*, *măn'ner*.
3. A word of *one* syllable is a *monosyllable* ; a word of *two* syllables is a *dissyllable* ; a word of *three* syllables is a *trisyllable* ; and a word of *four* or *more* syllables is a *polysyllable*.
4. *Words* are *primitive*, as *măn*, — *derivative*, as *măn'ly*, — *simple*, as *hōrse*, — or *compound*, as *hōrse'-shōe*.
5. A *primitive* word is a root from which other words are derived ; as, *măn*, *kind*.
6. A *derivative* word is a root with one syllable or more added or prefixed ; as, *măn'ly*, *un-kīnd'*.
7. A *simple* word is any uncompounded word, — one that can not be divided without destroying the sense ; as, *dōg*, *stūr*.
8. A *compound* word consists of two or more simple words ; as, *dōg'-stūr*, *nev' er-the-less'*.
9. A *prefix* is a syllable or word put to the beginning of a root ; as, *un* in *un-like'*.
10. A *suffix* is a letter, syllable, or word added or annexed to a root ; as, *ly* in *like' ly*.
11. *Orthography* treats of letters, and teaches how to write or spell words correctly.
12. *Orthoëpy* treats of sound, and teaches the correct pronunciation of words.
13. *Spelling* is naming the letters and pronouncing the syllables of a word in their proper order, and then giving the correct pronunciation of the entire word.
14. *Accent* is a more forcible utterance of some one syllable of a word, so as to distinguish it from the others. It occurs in all words of more than one syllable.

15. In polysyllables there are usually *two kinds*, or, rather, *two degrees*, of accent, called the *primary* and the *secondary*; as in *mul''ti pli eā' tion*.

ANALYSIS OF WORDS.

In analyzing a word, the pupil should specify all its peculiarities which have been explained in the preceding pages. The following examples will serve as specimens:—

Teacher. What kind of a word is *bärk*?

Scholar. It is a primitive word and a monosyllable.

T. What is a primitive word?

S. It is the root from which derivatives are formed.

T. What is a monosyllable?

S. It is a word of one syllable.

T. Will you spell the word by elements?

S. B ä r k [bärk].

T. Will you now complete the analysis of it?

S. *B* is a sub-vocal; *a* is a vowel or vocal,* having its second elementary sound; *r* is a sub-vocal; † *k* is an aspirate; and the word means *the rind of a tree, or to bark as a dog*.

T. Now analyze the word *re-print'*.

S. *Re-print'* is a derivative word and a dissyllable. It is composed of *print*, the root, and *re*, a prefix, and has the accent on the second syllable. [Spells it by elements.] R e - p r i n t' [re-print']. *R* is a sub-vocal; *e* is a vowel or vocal, unaccented, but has its first elementary sound; *p* is an aspirate; *r* is a sub-vocal; *i* is a vowel or vocal under accent, and has its second elementary sound; *n* is a sub-vocal; *t* is an aspirate; and the word means *to print again*.

T. Analyze *dis-trüst'ful*.

S. *Dis-trüst'ful* is a derivative word and a trisyllable. It is composed of *trust*, the root, *dis*, a prefix, and *ful*, a suffix, and has the accent on the second syllable. [Spells it by elements.] D i s - t r ũ s t' f ũ l [dis-trüst' fŭl]. *D* is a sub-vocal; *i* is a vowel or vocal, unaccented, but has its second elementary sound; *s* is an aspirate; *t* is an aspirate; *r* is a sub-vocal; *u* is a vowel or vocal under accent, and has its second elementary sound; *s* is an aspirate; *t* is an aspirate; *f* is an aspirate; *u* is a vowel or vocal, unaccented, but has its third elementary sound; *l* is a sub-vocal; and the word means *suspicious; not having confidence in*.

* The pupil will use but *one* of these terms in the preceding definitions, and in the analysis of words,—the one his teacher may prefer.

† If a distinction is made in the utterance of *r*, it will be rough or trilled before a vowel or vocal, and smooth after it.

ABSTRACT DEFINITIONS.

THE mode of defining in this book is based on the same principle that is carried out in all school dictionaries; and, so far as correct abstract definitions are concerned, it is substantially the same.

By an *abstract definition*, we mean such a one as imparts the signification of a word, in itself considered, irrespective of its applications or uses. Thus, Dr. Webster defines *congruence*, *coincidence*, *harmony*, *stipulation*, and *covenant*, by the same word, *agreement*, which is a correct definition of each of the above words, when taken independently of the sense in which they severally imply *agreement*. It is, therefore, an abstract definition. Dr. Webster says, "In school dictionaries, we must necessarily omit subordinate senses and particular uses." Accordingly, we find by computation that he has, in his school dictionary, defined about 9,000 words by one or by two others of synonymous import, all of which are abstract definitions. Walker has defined about 11,000 in the same manner, and Johnson, 8,000.

When the best abstract definitions are learned, the child will readily perceive the different applications of such words wherever he sees or reads them in their proper connection with others. Thus, *acuteness* is defined by *sharpness*, without specifying in what it consists or to what it applies, whether the sharpness of a knife, of vinegar, of pain, or perception. But, when the scholar reads of the acuteness of a man's perception, the acuteness of sounds, or the acuteness of the pain in his tooth, he instantly perceives the particular sense in which *acuteness*, in each case, implies *sharpness*.

The knowledge of words, like all other knowledge, can be acquired perfectly in no way except by a successive and gradual advancement, step by step, from the first plain and literal signification, up to the figurative senses and varied applications.

This is the way by which the ablest philologists have attained all their critical knowledge of the English language, or of any other in which they may have been versed.

THE ALPHABET.

ROMAN.		ITALIC.		SCRIPT.		OLD ENGLISH.	
a	A	<i>a</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>A</i>	a	A
b	B	<i>b</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>B</i>	b	B
c	C	<i>c</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>C</i>	c	C
d	D	<i>d</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>D</i>	d	D
e	E	<i>e</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>E</i>	e	E
f	F	<i>f</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>F</i>	f	F
g	G	<i>g</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>G</i>	g	G
h	H	<i>h</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>H</i>	h	H
i	I	<i>i</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>I</i>	i	I
j	J	<i>j</i>	<i>J</i>	<i>j</i>	<i>J</i>	j	J
k	K	<i>k</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>K</i>	k	K
l	L	<i>l</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>L</i>	l	L
m	M	<i>m</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>M</i>	m	M
n	N	<i>n</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>N</i>	n	N
o	O	<i>o</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>O</i>	o	O
p	P	<i>p</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>P</i>	p	P
q	Q	<i>q</i>	<i>Q</i>	<i>q</i>	<i>Q</i>	q	Q
r	R	<i>r</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>R</i>	r	R
s	S	<i>s</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>S</i>	s	S
t	T	<i>t</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>T</i>	t	T
u	U	<i>u</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>U</i>	u	U
v	V	<i>v</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>V</i>	v	V
w	W	<i>w</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>W</i>	w	W
x	X	<i>x</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>X</i>	x	X
y	Y	<i>y</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>Y</i>	y	Y
z	Z	<i>z</i>	<i>Z</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>Z</i>	z	Z
&		<i>f</i>		<i>f</i>		<i>f</i>	

FIGURES.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

LESSON 1.

sō*	nō	hă	wē	mȳ	tō	ōf ⁸³	ī\$
go	ho	mē	ye	fy	ăm	if	a\$
lo	he	be	by	dō	an	it	us

LESSON 2.

ăt	ōr	ŭp	dō	īf	ă\$	mē	ăm
ax	īn	ōh	bȳ	yē	tō	ūs	it
ox	on	ăh	we	my	ī\$	of ⁸³	ī

LESSON 3.

My ox is up.	It is an ax.	Do we go in?
He is by me.	I go to it.	No; we go on.
He is to go.	Go on by me.	We do, as ye do.

LESSON 4.

băt	hăt	bĭn	pĭn	bōx	eăn	păn
eat	mat	din	sin	eox	dan	ran
fat	rat	fin	tin	fox	fan	tan
gat	sat	ġin	win	pox	man	van

LESSON 5.

bōt	hōt	nōt	dĕn	pĕn	bĕt	nĕt
eot	jot	pot	fen	ken	get	set
got	lot	rot	hen	ten	let	wet
dot	mot	sot	men	wen	met	yet

LESSON 6.

fĭx	dŭn	pŭn	bĭt	lĭt	bŏn	băd
mix	fun	run	kit	pit	eon	dad
pix	gun	sun	fit	sit	non	gad
six	nun	tun	hit	wit	ton	had

LESSON 7.

lăd	dăm	dăb	eōb	bĕd	nōd	eŭb
mad	ham	eab	mob	fed	pod	hub
pad	jam	gab	rob	led	rod	nub
sad	yam	nab	sob	red	sod	rub

* The *key-mark*, indicating the vocal or vowel sound in the *accented* syllable of a word, or in monosyllables, when once used, continues its influence till another mark is introduced. For an explanation of the Key, see pages 6 and 7.

LESSON 8.

bŭb	rŭm	dŭm	bŭt	dĭp	pĭp	fŏp
bun	mum	gum	eut	hip	rip	hop
pug	jut	hum	hut	lip	sip	lop
pup	pus	sum	nut	nip	tip	mop

LESSON 9.

pŏp	bŭd	bĭd	lĭd	bĭb	eăp	măp
sop	eud	did	mid	fib	gap	nap
top	mud	hid	rid	nib	hap	rap
eop	rud	kid	rim	rib	lap	sap

LESSON 10.

băg	jăg	săg	běj	bĭg	jĭg	bŭg
eag	lag	tag	keg	dig	pig	dug
fag	nag	wag	leg	fig	rig	hug
gag	rag	hag	peg	gig	wig	jug

LESSON 11.

lŭg	dĭm	bŭr	eŭp	bŏg	lăx	băn
mug	him	eur	sup	dog	tax	eam
rug	ġem	něj	fob	fog	wax	pat
tug	hem	web	odd	log	vex	vat

LESSON 12.

bär	mär	ärk	ânt	daw	saw	war
ear	par	arm	ask	jaw	paw	was
far	tar	art	asp	law	raw	wan
jar	are	äft	ăsh	maw	eaw	wad

LESSON 13.

bow	dew ²² *	lŭw	ădd	ăce	ŏde	bee
cow	few	mow	and	age	old	fee
how	hew	row	apt	ale	ore	see
now	pew	tow	has	ape	she	the

* All figures, thus arranged, refer to the corresponding numbers in the "Table of Substitutes," page 9, where the correct sound of the letter or letters used as a substitute is given and exemplified. Pupils, when of sufficient age, should be required to name the substitute in *every* instance, and to give the letter or letters for which it is used, although but *one* reference may be given from the *same* substitute in the *same* column or lesson.

LESSON 14.

bāke	rāke	eāve	pāve	bōld	hōld
eake	sake	gave	rave	eold	mold
lake	take	lave	save	fold	sold
make	wake	nave	wave	gold	told

LESSON 15.

mīce	hīde	eōde	dōte	bāle	māle
nice	ride	mode	kote	gale	pale
rice	side	node	mote	dale	sale
vice	wide	rode	note	hale	vale

LESSON 16.

dāce	pāce	māde	gāge	eāme	sāme
face	race	wade	page	fame	tame
lace	fade	eade	rage	lame	bane
mace	lade	eage	sage	name	eane

LESSON 17.

lāne	dīme	tīne	dīve	dīke	mīle
mane	lime	vine	hive	like	vile
pane	time	wine	five	pike	wile
sane	sine	mine	rive	pile	file

LESSON 18.

bīnd	mīnd	bīte	hōle	hōne	bōlt
find	rind	kite	mole	bone	eolt
kind	nine	mite	pole	lone	dolt
hind	pine	site	sole	zone	jolt

LESSON 19.

eāpe	bōre	sōre	lōpe	gāze	nōse
nape	eore	tore	mope	haze	hose
tape	fore	wore	rope	maze	rose
sate	more	eoke	bode	wane	doze

erȳ	shȳ	flȳ	bāy	māy	boy
dry	thy	ply	day	nay	eoy
fry	sky	sly	fay	pay	toy

LESSON 20.

blöt	chĭp	bënd	sänd	pĭnk	bënt
elot	ship	lend	band	kink	cent
plot	whĭp ⁴⁹	mend	hand	link	dent
bled	elĭp	rend	land	mink	lent
fled	flĭp	send	rand	sink	vent
sled	slĭp	tend	bang	wink	went

LESSON 21.

erŭm	mĭlk	bänk	bĭll	mĭll	dŭck
drum	silk	hank	dill	pill	luck
grum	gilt	lank	fill	rill	tuck
brim	hilt	rank	hill	sill	dusk
grim	milt	sank	gill	till	husk
trim	wilt	tank	kill	will	tusk

LESSON 22.

eămp	bŭmp	eĭrl	eăsh	bĕst	bŭng
damp	hump	furl	dash	lest	hung
lamp	jump	hurl	gash	rest	rung
ramp	lump	elăp	lash	test	sung
samp	mump	flap	rash	vest	hang
vamp	pump	slap	sash	west	rang

LESSON 23.

kĭck	döck	bäck	dŭst	brăg	bĕlt
lick	hock	hack	gust	erag	felt
nick	lock	lack	just	drag	melt
pick	mock	pack	lust	faet	pelt
sick	sock	rack	must	paet	fist
tick	rock	sack	rust	taet	mist

LESSON 24.

bönd	eröp	elöd	eörk	spŭn	drüb
fond	drop	plod	tort	stun	grub
pond	prop	shod	eôst	shun	club
frog	stop	trod	lost	plum	snub
gông	lôss	shop	tost	tŭrk	tŭrf

LESSON 25.

eärt	eást	bärk	bärd	bäss	lärd
dart	fast	dark	eard	lass	spar
hart	last	hark	hard	mass	star
mart	mast	lark	yard	pass	sear
part	past	mark	barm	hasp	häft
tart	vast	park	harm	rasp	raft

LESSON 26.

ball	tall	baul	büff	bëll	eüll
call	wall	yawl	cuff	cell	dull
fall	bald	dawn	huff	fell	gull
hall	ward	lawn	muff	dell	hull
mall	draw	yawn	puff	tell	lull
pall	flaw	laud	ruff	well	null

LESSON 27.

book	deem	halt	eool	förd	bush
cook	seem	salt	coop	fort	push
hook	teem	wart	loop	port	pull
look	leek	wasp	food	torn	full
nook	seek	wash	mood	worn	puss
took	week	wand	rood	pore	put

LESSON 28.

eöve	doom	reek	dēal	bēam	bēat
hove	loom	meek	heal	ream	feat
rove	room	feel	meal	seam	heat
wove	boon	heel	seal	team	meat
roll	moon	peel	veal	lean	neat
boll	noon	reel	zeal	mean	seat

LESSON 29.

bābe	bāre	eänt	bärn	bīde	blāb
bane	eare	dank	barb	bile	elad
bate	dare	fang	earp	dice	flat
base	fare	gang	darn	dine	flax
ease	hare	pang	farm	fife	plat
dame	mare	sang	pard	fine	slat

LESSON 30.

brāve	brāke	brōke	drōve	brāin	blāze
grave	flake	choke	grove	drain	glaze
shave	spake	spoke	stove	grain	braze
blade	brace	shore	globe	train	eraze
shade	grace	snore	prose	chain	graze
trade	place	store	those	slain	snake

LESSON 31.

släck	bätch	flänk	bound	bōast	brīde
stack	catch	erank	found	toast	chide
block	latch	drank	pound	coach	bribe
elock	patch	thank	sound	bloat	tribe
erock	flash	prank	brown	shorn	prime
frock	trash	chank	frown	sworn	swine

LESSON 32.

grīnd	grīst	pärse	bräss	noise	blēat
quire ⁶²	whist ⁴⁹	farce	grass	poise	eleat
spire	whisk	barge	elass	spoil	treat
sheer	quērn	ealve	draft	thörn	elück
queer	stern	halve	graft	torch	pluck
sneer	sperm	salve	shaft	storm	truck

LESSON 33.

erāpe	bāste	blūsh	blāme	chill	spēll
grape	haste	plush	flame	drill	dwēll
shape	paste	brush	shame	frill	shell
plate	taste	stand	erane	quill ⁶²	brīne
slate	waste	brand	plane	spill	shine
state	grate	grand	frame	still	thine

LESSON 34.

bēlch	bläck	blēnd	bräck	erāne	chēss
bench	elack	bless	brand	erape	chest
filch	elick	blink	brant	erate	chick
bunch	elink	bliss	brink	erime	chill
lunch	brick	bluff	brisk	drake	chink
munch	brock	blunt	bring	drape	chuck

LESSON 35.

bū' bo *	dī' al	dī' et	lā' dy	bō' ny
he ro	ri al	po et	la zy	ho ly
so lo	vi al	po em	ha zy	to ry
ty ro	ri ot	rū in	ma zy	po \$y
pi ea	bi as	dū el	na vy	ro \$y
so fa	re al	li on	za ny	po ny

LESSON 36.

lī' ar	ěv' er	bīt' er	pā' per	lēt' ter
ci der	nev er	pīp er	ta per	fet ter
rīd er	lep er	vi per	la ver	fes ter
bri er	giv er	fīf er	ea per	sil ver
eri er	riv er	mi ter	pa cer	eut ter
pri or	liv er	tīl er	ra cer	eut ler

LESSON 37.

erū' el	măt' in	gūn' ner	dāl' ly	sōr' ry
gru el	lat in	gut ter	ral ly	jol ly
lěv el	sat in	pet ty	sal ly	fol ly
reb el	eab in	pen ny	tal ly	sul ly
lim it	rā zor	hil ly	hand y	sun ny
piv ot	slāt er	sil ly	sand y	fun ny

LESSON 38.

dōl' lar	eōm' ie	āt' om	bān' dy	a gō'
sol der	eol ie	at tie	ean dy	a bode
hop per	ton ie	pan ie	dan dy	a lone
prop er	top ie	mim ie	till er	a side
rob in	frol ie	civ ie	tin der	a like
bob bin	trop ie	rus tie	sis ter	a live

LESSON 39.

eow' slip	pān' eake	fīsh' hōok	pōst' age
eow pen	bed post	band box	bean pole
pōp gun	bed room	snōw ball	īnk stand
eat nip	eob web	blūe bīrd	sīlk wōrm
sun set	tēa eup	play day	plāy mate
sun riſe	tea pot	foot ball	fire fly

* The mark of accent continues its influence till contradicted by a change of place.

LESSON 40.

băt' ter	bîd' den	sěx' ton	dow' er
lat ter	hid den	pen non	pow er
pat ter	mad den	ven om	tow er
tat ter	sad den	sěr mon	low er
flat ter	red den	căn ton	bow er
seat ter	trod den	pis ton	flow er

LESSON 41.

hělp' er	tîm' ber	be sîde'	eon těnt'
wel ter	lim ber	be tide	re lent
ren der	sim per	de ride	re pent
gen der	tin der	a bide	in vent
ten der	hin der	e lide	in dent
slen der	gin ger	pro vide	in tent

LESSON 42.

răck' et	wăx' en	frět' ful	mělt' ed
jack et	flax en	făult ful	pelt ed
pack et	deep en	hūrt ful	belt ed
lock et	frěsh en	sîn ful	brand ed
rock et	sick en	help ful	hunt ed
sock et	shōrt en	man ful	lift ed

LESSON 43.

boy' ish	nîce' ly	un kînd	mis dāte'
eoy ish	wise ly	un ripe	mis rate
eool ish	neat ly	un wěll	mis rûle
sălt ish	time ly	un sâfe	dis lîke
sîck ish	kind ly	un trûe	dis robe
dusk ish	year ly	un hūrt	dis ūse ⁴⁰

LESSON 44.

băb' ble	băn' ter	bŭck' et	chăp' let
baf fle	can ter	buck le	chat ter
bat tle	can cel	buck ler	cher ish
bot tle	can did	buf fet	cher ub
eat tle	dan dle	bun dle	chil dren
rat tle	han dle	bus tle	chuck le

LESSON 45.

lĭe' tor	bĕv' el	wăg' on	dĕ' cent
in ner	bez el	gal lon	re cent
ten or	ves sel	meş lin	lu cent
tes ter	ken nel	wel kin	tu mor
ves per	dōr sal	bod kin	rû mor
set ter	gôs pel	eôf fin	trē mor

LESSON 46.

ăx' is	dōx' y	a bĕt'	nă' tion ⁷⁹
ten nis	lob by	be get	ra tion
ean dor	lev y	ea det	sta tion
elam or	bev y	be gan	mo tion
eur ry	ves try	se dan	no tion
hur ry	test y	di van	lo tion

LESSON 47.

as sōrt'	be hĕst'	as sĭst'	bal loon'
es eort	in fest	de sist	gal loon
de tort	de test	in sist	bab oon
re tort	mo lest	at tĭre	lam poon
ex tort	ar rest	en tire	mon soon
dis tort	at test	re tire	fes toon

LESSON 48.

ăf' flux	drōp' sy	fōl' low	bĭl' low
ef flux	ġip sy	hol low	pil low
in flux	tip sy	bor row	wil low
eon flux	drĕar y	mor row	win dow
eon vex	wea ry	sor row	win now
vōr tex	que ry ⁶²	wid ow	tal low

LESSON 49.

o mĕ' ga	nō' ti fy	rā' di us	ĭn' di go
ăr mā da	pu ri fy	ra pi er	in fa my
ea na ry	lu na cy	jo vi al	in ju ry
po ta to	pi ra cy	la bi al	eū ra cy
te de um	no ta ry	me ni al	mu ti ny
de ni al	vo ta ry	pe ri od	re al ly

LESSON 50.

al' so	äl' bum	eön' text	eön' sort
äd vërb	al pha ⁴⁶	erotch et	dor ie
ab bess	ban nock	eom ma	dig it
ab scess	bär gain	eāse ment	dig ger
aet or	chät tel	ci pher ⁴⁶	drug gist
aet ress	elas sie	check er	dutch ess

LESSON 51.

dëx' tral	flee' cy	fär' thing	grän' ite
ēast ern	frī day	frëck le	greed y
ei ther	froz en	fis sile	gïp sy
ën sïgn	feed er	före taste	has sock
ē paet	feel ing	feud al	log ie
ëp oeh	für ther	ga ble	lodg ing

LESSON 52.

lënd' er	mïs' sive	rôs' trum	sēa' \$on
lem ma	nôs trum	rāil ing	speak er
lev ee	năp py	read ing	nei ther
môn day	nes tle	rea \$on	se eant
mēan ing	pam phlet ⁴⁶	sôph ist ⁴⁶	speed y
meet ing	pick le	sûn day	se quin ⁶²

LESSON 53.

shïp' ping	träp' ping	trēa' ele	wīnd' ing
stig ma	traet ile	trīb ūne ⁴⁰	writ ing
syn od	thürs day	vol ly	whïf fle ⁴⁹
sen ate	tūes day	ves tal	whith er
ton sil	teach er	vis ta	whis ker
tor rent	trea \$on	hēal ing	wheth er

LESSON 54.

an nēal'	a loud'	be tween'	hal loo'
ar rear	a round	be tīmes	my sēlf
a mōur	a wāke	be eause	pa rāde
a wāy	a woke	be lāce	po made
a brēast	ae eoil	en dear	pa rōl
är eāde	a loof	es quire ⁶²	pa trōl

LESSON 55.

ärm' let	băp' tist	eôs' tive	frës' eo
ăt las	bar ren	dăr ling	fen cer
ad dle	elut ter	dënt ist	fend er
bump er	elev er	dex ter	fif ty
busk in	chărg er	flat ly	fin ny
bed lam	char nel	flex ūre ⁴⁰	fish er

LESSON 56.

fłint' y	fłor' ence	ğën' der	găm' ut
flur ry	flor in	griz zle	hun dred
flus ter	făe tor	gran ūle ⁴⁰	hărd y
frus trum	fat ling	gog gle	ın got
friz zle	ğër man	go\$ ling	in dex
fun gus	găr gle	grap ple	jug gle

LESSON 57.

jęst' er	lănd' ing	nŭrs' ling	pės' tle
kid nap	lan tern	něst ling	pil grim
lim bo	min now	neth er	ren ard
lin den	men sal	pet al	sen na
lisp er	min im	pen nant	sex tant
lam mas	mum my	pŭr ple	seut tle

LESSON 58.

sēc' tor	sĭx' ty	trĭb' ūte ⁴⁰	trĭck' le
sev en	smug gle	ten ant	tăr get
shil ling	spell ing	tem pest	wěst ern
shuf fle	shut ter	twen ty	whis per ⁴⁸
stin gy	stub ble	thun der	whit tle
sing er	sup ple	tick le	win ter

LESSON 59.

ā' pril	ē' rā	ğē' nus	pā' thos
eli max	e ther	gra vy	port al
ea dence	fĭl ing\$	mo dish	pul pit
da tive	flo rist	mo tive	rē bus
de ist	fu mid	mu cid	ra ven
be ing	dūr ing	la bel	slĭd er

LESSON 60.

trī' ad	săx' on	čm press	för' ty
wěl fâre	ed dy	es sence	đb long
dră ma	eld est	shut tle	wed ding
vē nal	in land	rud der	vas sal
sīx teen	tō paz	jug gle	serāp er
sūr name	fore top	vēr diet	ō vĕrt

LESSON 61.

ī' tem	drăg' on	păs' sive	ăb' bot
nīne ty	hav ing	păs tĕrn	hee tor
the sis	sông ster	rath er	eap tor
quo rum ⁶²	môn ster	smat ter	vie tor
stra tum	wạn ton	lam bent	bick er
flăb by	pröv ince	jal ap	proe tor

LESSON 62.

bāse' ness	dărk' ness	păle' ness	kīnd' ness
dry ness	măd ness	same ness	lone ness
low ness	fond ness	meek ness	bold ness
mild ness	loud ness	near ness	slow ness
rûde ness	dŭll ness	ripe ness	blue ness
hăr ness	fīne ness	shy ness	hărd ness

LESSON 63.

săd' ness	elĕar' ness	dīn' ing	paus' ing
fat ness	neat ness	prŭn ing	răi\$ ing
sôft ness	vile ness	dâr ing	tea\$ ing
plăin ness	sore ness	glâr ing	pāv ing
sweet ness	sour ness	spâr ing	dīv ing
elĕan ness	blīnd ness	fŭ\$ ing	sāv ing

LESSON 64.

bŭd' ding	tăn' ning	spīt' ting	blôt' ting
bed ding	gun ning	shop ping	spot ting
rub bing	pin ning	mat ting	hit ting
nod ding	run ning	bet ting	fit ting
sled ding	step ping	wet ting	sit ting
fan ning	hop ping	get ting	quit ting ⁶²

LESSON 65.

eōal	boil	lōth	eōrd	gout	māin
foal	coil	both	lord	lout	fain
goal	foil	most	corn	pout	gain
loan	roil	post	horn	rout	pain
moan	soil	dōst	born	lour	rain
roam	toil	dōth	morn	sour	vain

LESSON 66.

elāy	girl	talk	knee	stōw	dōve
play	gird	walk	tree	erow	lōve
slay	girt	baik	free	grow	mōve
dray	stir	eālm	thee	show	lōse
gray	whir ⁴⁹	balm	flee	snow	they
pray	sir	palm	glee	know	prey

LESSON 67.

quīck ⁶²	pāint	flāre	flout	breed	brēad
thick	saint	glare	spout	creed	dread
drunk	waist	snare	seout	speed	death
trunk	braid	spare	shout	steed	drēam
flock	faith	thēre	seour	sheet	cream
stock	staid	whēre	flour	fleet	gleam

LESSON 68.

hīnge	blēst	siēge	eould	thīrd	fīght
tinge	drest	grief	would	whirl ⁴⁹	might
mince	tress	niece	stood	birth	sight
since	guess	piece	shook	shirt	light
hence	guest	these	grope	world	night
pence	quest ⁶²	sneak	scope	worth	wight

LESSON 69.

sneeze	thēnce	eaught	drēdge	thrōne
freeze	whence ⁴⁹	taught	fledge	clothe
spleen	twelve	clause	shroud	prince
heaves	shelve	squall ⁶²	lounge	bridge
grease	length	bought ⁵	spouse	bronze
three	drift	sought	house	spent

LESSON 70.

elög	hīgh	twīt	hăst	ōath
eälf	nigh	whit ⁴⁹	hath	sown
elān	twine	lisp	than	mown
elam	type	wisp	knot	būrn
eram	wāft	slid	punk	turn
erib	wārd	skid	sunk	hālf

LESSON 71.

blāke	blōwn	hătch	hūnch	elīng
trace	grow\$	match	punch	slink
trail	grown	gnash	slunk	swing
blain	quoth ⁶²	slank	plump	swung
trait	blowth	shank	thump	elung
bathe	growth	spank	brunt	grunt

LESSON 72.

pōach	pouch	greek	brood	brāwl
chime	vouch	knēad	whōse	drawl
grime	prowl	sheep	shōne	drawn
whine ⁴⁹	mound	sweep	trope	spawn
while	drown	groom	prūde	prēach
style	seowl	troop	mānge	wreathe

LESSON 73.

lōdġe	whīch ⁴⁹	chānt	wrēath	whīff
podġe	width	vāult	street	fifth
serip	shred	eōrse	wheeze	snuff
strip	depth	eorpse	lēaves	stuff
pitch	check	quālm ⁶²	wrōng	truss
witch	wreck	squād	vōgue	trudġe

LESSON 74.

wrētch	quāint ⁶²	toūgh ⁴⁵	fought ⁵	trounce
french	strove	tōngue	sought	ehri\$sm
stench	traipse	roūgh	knōck	brēathe
breath	eūrse	eōugh	wāif	sheathe
spunge	sweâr	ought ⁵	weigh	neigh
knell	troll	groat	whōm	miēn

PART II.

MODE OF SPELLING AND DEFINING.

IN the following spelling-lessons, where there are but two columns, each word in the *first* column is to be defined by the opposite word in the *second*, using the word *implies*, or such expression as may be applicable; thus, *fruition* (implies) *enjoyment*. If there are three columns, the word in the *first* is defined by the other two words standing opposite in the *second* and *third* columns; thus, *lively* (implies) *active* or *brisk*.

The class will therefore study and spell ALL the words in each column, but will *define* only those in the *first* column, according to the following examples. To the definitions thus given in the *book*, the pupils will add what others they can; or the teacher may, and *ought* to exercise them, in giving examples of the *different* senses in which the words may properly be used.

EXAMPLES OF TWO COLUMNS.

găl' lant ly	brāve' ly	de fraud'	chēat
eom pound	mīxt ūre ⁴⁰	dis pērse	seāt' ter

Defined thus: *gallantly* (implies) *bravely*. A *compound* (implies a) *mixture*. To *defraud* (implies to) *cheat*. To *disperse* (implies to) *scatter*.

EXAMPLES OF THREE COLUMNS.

eon cīse'	briēf	shōrt	fīs' sūre ^{69 40}	chăsm	elēft
pāl' lid	pāle	wan	lā bor	toil	wōrk

Defined thus: *concise* (implies) *brief* or *short*. *Pallid* (implies) *pale* or *wan*. A *fissure* (implies a) *chasm* or *cleft*. To *labor* (implies to) *toil* or *work*.

A strict adherence to this method of defining will be of inestimable importance to the learner.

In defining *adjectives* and *adverbs*, the scholar may say *implies*; in defining *nouns*, *implies*, or *implies a*, *the*, or *an*; but in defining *verbs*, *implies to*; or he may substitute such other *terms* as his teacher thinks most applicable in the case.

No pains should be spared, on the part of the teacher, to induce the pupils to be faithful in acquiring a knowledge of the signification of such words as they are learning to spell; for by words, written or spoken, they are to communicate their thoughts to others, and comprehend what others wish to communicate to them.

REMARK.

Every child, in his course of instruction in primary schools, is required to spell the *tables of words* in his book *many* times over; and it is scarcely *possible* that he should be exercised *each time* according to the method here proposed, without distinctly acquiring one or more of the prominent or leading significations of a great majority of the words. And we think it can not be shown, that such a course will not lay the EARLIEST and the BEST foundation the age of the scholar *will admit*, to become well versed in a knowledge of the English language.

Much, however, will depend on the *fidelity of the teacher*, in carrying out the *mode* of defining, as laid down on the foregoing page.

SECTION I.

ALWAYS define the *first* column by the second, but *never* define the second by the first. See page 30th.

Nouns.		Nouns.		Nouns.	
bēak	bīll	hārm	hūrt	flāme	blāze
brīm	edge	hīde	skīn	guile	erāft
bīle	gall	heap	pīle	sōl	sūn
brūte	bēast	jēst	joke	van	frōnt
būsh	shrūb	lunge	thrūst	pest	plāgue
boon	gift	kīrk	chūrch	stāff	cane
bōss	knob	lād	boy	pāce	stēp
eōast	shōre	loop	noose	pause	stop
eowl	hōod	lout	elown	lawn	plāin
drēad	fēar	māize	eōrn	spēll	chārm
flesh	meat	noun	nāme	speed	hāste
flaw	erāck	pawn	plēdge	spīne	thōrn
fīb	līe	pēak	point	tube	pīpe
fūme	smoke	tine	prōng	stall	stānd
glee	joy	quēst ⁶²	sēarch	blōw	strōke
glēbe	soil	bārk	rīnd	stay	prōp
sāck	bāg	spāce	room	thrōng	erowd
bulk	sīze	eave	dēn	slūg	drōne

Verbs.		Verbs.		Adjectives.	
blīnk	wīnk	plūnge	dīve	blānd	mīld
dōze	drowse	pūrge	elēanse	blank	white
fēтч	brīng	prēss	squeeze ⁶²	blēak	eold
flīnch	shrink	quash ⁶²	erūsh	bīg	lārgē
floāt	swim	quērl	eoil	broād	wīde
ford	wāde	rāp	knōck	chāste	pure
flōp	flāp	rēar	rāise	erūde	raw
frisk	skip	rēnt	lease	fāin	glād
flag	droop	rinse	wāsh	fleet	swift
gāze	stāre	reign	rūle	hārsh	rough ⁴⁵
grieve	mōurn	rūb	wīpe	nūll	void
gripe	pīnch	skāte	slide	prīme	fīrst
hālt	stop	shīft	change	pērt	smārt
heed	mīnd	sīnge	seōrch	snūg	elōse
hāil	eāil	shut	elōse	vāst	great
leap	jūmp	test	try	briēf	shōrt
jade	tīre	smut	blāck	eālm	stīll

kīnk	twīst	snārl	growl	lāx	loose
lāde	lōad	slāke	quēnch ⁶²	sour	tārt
leer	squīnt ⁶²	slay	kill	sleek	smooth
lēnd	lōan	smite	strike	sheen	brīght
miss	faīl	streak	stripe	sēar	dry
chat	talk	sūp	sīp	queer ⁶²	droll
cēde	yīeld	twīrl	whīrl	sāge	wīse
chāmp	chew ²²	veer	tūrn	tērse	neat
hum	būzz	vēnd	sēll	green	frēsh
hush	still	wārp	twist	grīm	fīerce
lēave	quit	wrāp	fōld	seārce	rāre
plīght	pledge	wīeld	sway	shām	fālse
whoop	shout	woo	court	shārp	keen
boom	swēll	blīght	blāst	spāre	lēan
erīmp	eūrl	erave	bēg	twāin	twō
flāy	skīn	jērk	twitch	sprūce	trīm
gūide	lēad	stīr	mōve	gāunt	thin
dīp	plūnge	slānt	slōpe	blēar	sōre
brāwl	seōld	blāre	roar	brīsk	quīck

Nouns.			Verbs.		
äre	ärch	eürve	bounce	lēap	sprīng
bläst	güst	püff	elīnch	grāsp	sēize
bēach	strand	shōre	serēak	erēak	squeak ⁶²
branch	bough	līm	deem	thīnk	jūdge
fēn	bōg	mārsh	dräg	draw	haul
eramp	erick	spāsm	drench	wēt	sōak
erest	tuft	plūme	delve	grub	dīg
chit	shoot	sprout	fūse	smelt	melt
sod	elōd	tūrf	fādge	fāy	fit
fang	tusk	tooth	flirt	throw	tōss
fēat	deed	äet	glīde	slide	slīp
fōsse	mōat	ditch	güll	dupe	trick
fūn	sport	plāy	frizz	erīsp	eūrl
gärb	drēss	elothēs	fling	eāst	sēnd
glōbe	sphēre ⁴⁶	bāll	hūrl	sling	fling
haze	fōg	mīst	jeer	flout	seōff
need	lack	wānt	māsh	smāsh	erūsh
pāth	rōad	wāy	plōd	drūdge	toil
sprīg	shoot	twīg	rīve	elēave	splīt
spūme	frōth	fōam	soar	mount	rīse
skein	hānk	knōt	sereech	serēam	shriek
blūr	blot	stāin	seek	sēarch	hūnt
knäg	knot	pēg	vāunt	bōast	brag
chärge	trust	eāre	drüb	thrāsh	bēat
māss	lump	hēap	seōre	notch	mārk
awe	dread	fear	rīd	free	elēar
tūrn	chānge	shīft	gōad	spūr	prīck
wānd	rōd	stick	stew ²²	seethe	boil
erāft	ärt	trāde	knōck	bēat	strike
shrīne	eāse	bōx	eloy	fīll	glūt
site	seat	plāce	hoist	rāise	lift
tāche	eātch	loop	erouch	erīnge	stoop
serāp	piece	pärt	wrēnch	wrest	twīst
booth	tēnt	stāll	trim	dress	prūne
knōt	tīe	bōnd	fleer	mock	jeer
lēak	eräck	hōle	knāb	sēize	bīte

SECTION II

Nouns.		No. as.		Parts of the human body.
bābe	in' fant	rāge	fū' ry	ārm
bārd	pō et	soul	spīr it	bōne
bēt	wa ġer	shoal	shal low	bāck
beeves	eāt tle	splint	splint er	brow
coin	mōn ey	sīre	fā ther	brāin
eōte	sheep fold	tōn	fāsh ion ³⁴	brēast
eōpse	brūsh wood	trīce	in stant	chin
erib	mān ġer	trūmp	trum pet	cheek
dēarth	fām ine	vest	jack et	ēar
frill	ruf fle	wōrth	val ūe ⁴⁰	eēe
gāuge	mea\$ ure ⁸⁹	zēst	rel ish	fīst
grōt	eav ern	bāle	pack āge	fōot
hōst	ār my	būnch	elus ter	hēad
hue	eōl or	kin	kin dred	hand
hīlt	hān dle	chānce	fōrt ūne ⁴⁰	hip
hō\$e	stock ing\$	elōak	man tle	

lēave	lī' cense	pāss	pās' sage	joint
lūnch	lūnch eon ³³	rēalm	king dōm	jaw
mount	mount ain	shed	hov el	knee
mārt	mārk et	shāde	shad ow	lēg
mēad	mēad ow	strife	eon test	lung\$
mōrn	mōrn ing	trill	quā ver ⁶²	mouth
one ³³	ū nit ⁴⁰	dāwn	day spring	nēck
ōrts	rēf ūse	dēbt	dēb it	nō\$e
reins	kid ney\$	shīeld	buck ler	vein
gift	pres ent	eove	in let	rīb\$
gulf	a byss'	bīt	mōr sel	shin
eāuse	rēā' \$on	rōbe	gār ment	skin
chūrl	rūs tie	stroll	rām ble	spīne
seūm	ref ūse	nŷmph ⁴⁶	god dess	seālp
serāp	frag ment	serībe	wrīt er	tōe
sehēme	proj eet	tānk	cīs tern	thūmb
spine	back bone	māsk	vi\$ or	tōngue
brāwl	quar rel ⁶²	wrāth	an' ger	thrōat
woof	tēxt ūre ⁴⁰	wīsh	de sīre'	waist

Nouns.		Nouns.		Persons and Occupations.
as cĕnt'	rĭse	wā' ġes	hĭre	bār'b' er
a mount	sŭm	fĭ nis	ĕnd	brā \$ier ⁸⁹
be liĕf	fā'ith	fræc tion ⁷⁹	pärt	coop er
ea reer	course	frī ar	mōnk	eōll ier ³⁹
eo quĕtte ⁵⁷	jĭlt	fŭl erum	prōp	chān dler
es eāpe	flĭght	flam beau ¹⁹	tōrch	elōth ier
in trigue	plōt	ġē nus	elāss	dra per
mo rāss	mārsh	ġŭl let	thrōat	fārm er
mĕn' ace	thrĕat	hŭr dle	erate	glā zier ⁹⁰
an them	hymn	kĕrn el	seed	gro cer
ban quet ⁵⁷ ₃₃	fĕast	mōn āreh	kĭng	hŭck ster
bagn io ³⁹	bāth	muz zle	mouth	hat ter
bē \$ōm	broom	op tion	choice	join er
bōr der	ĕdġe	pig my	dwārf	lĭm ner
brĭsk et	breast	pig ment	pāint	mā son
big ness	sĭze	pōr tion	pärt	mĭn er
bun dle	roll	prōs peet	view ²³	

bŭr' den	lōad	pŭr' view	seōpe	mĭll'er
bōb bin	spool	rā dix	root	mĕr chant
eon taet	toŭch	rai ment	elōthes	nāil er
eōrd age	rōpes	rāb ble	mōb	paint er
eōv ey	brood	sig nal	sĭgn	pōt ter
eŭt pŭrse	thiĕf	sĕign iōr ³⁹	lōrd	sāw yer
cŷ eloid	ĕŭrve	serŭ tōir' ³⁷	dĕsk	sād dler
cŷg net	swan	sŭ' et	fat	shep herd
nar row\$	strāits	spĕl ter	zine	tin ner
sen night	week	strĕam let	rill	tan ner
sew er ²²	drāin	tĕxt ūre ⁴⁰	web	tāi lor
sĭ lex	flĭnt	tō ken	sĭgn	tĭnk er
stāt ūte ⁴⁰	lāw	vĭs iōn ⁹²	sight	wĕav er
stat ūre ⁴⁰	heĭght	ob it	dĕath	play er
scab bard	shĕath	fāl eon	hawĭk	plead er
pās time	sport	grāp ple	hōok	rĭg ger
blĕm ish	seār	eōm fort	ĕase	frām er
āid ance	hĕlp	vĕr tex	tōp	spĭn ster
broād ness	width	sĭg net	sĕal	print er

Verbs.		Verbs.		Things known.
hōb' ble	līmp	shūd' der	quāke ⁶²	brēad
jog gle	shāke	shriv el	shrīnk	beef
num ber	eount	squan der ⁶²	wāste	brōth
pam per	glūt	strāg gle	stroll	beer
pon der	mūse	sun der	pärt	bōwl
pūr chase	buy	swād dle	swāthe	eake
rīv et	elīnch	tān" gle	snārl	cheese
rī fle	rob	with' er	fāde	erēam
serū ple	doubt	be smēar'	dāub	fīsh
ām ble	pāce	eon cede	yīeld	fōrk
blōs som	bloom	eon frōnt	face	food
eā per	skīp	eon fīde	trūst	hām
cēn sūre ⁶⁹	blāme	eon ceive	think	hash
chuck le	lāugh ⁴⁵	eon strūet	build	knīfe
elam ber	elīmō	eom mend	prāise	mīlk
eōz en	cheat	de mānd	elaīm	mēat
dēs tine	doom	de frāy	pay	pork
<hr/>				
doūb' le	fōld	de tērgē'	elēanse	plāte
fam ish	stārve	en tīce	tempt	rūsk
hud dle	erowd	en gāge	pledge	sōup
trav erse	erōss	ex pēnd	spend	spoon
tōrt ūre ⁴⁰	rāck	ex tend	rēach	sālt
im brown'	tan	e vince	prōve	stārch
in vēst	elōthe	im plēad	sūe	straw
in elīne	lean	red' den	blūsh	tēa
in fēet	taīnt	eob ble	botch	toast
in struet	teach	eav il	eārp	veal
pe rūse	read	en vy	grūdge	whey
per mīt	lēt	strug gle	strīve	whīp
pur loin	stēal	quī et ⁶²	lūll	pīe
re spīre	breathe	dis līke'	hāte	tārt
at tēmt	try	mis take	ērr	brān
rān' sack	sēarch	per fōrm	dō	trīpe
a void	shūn	eau' tion ⁷⁹	wārn	ēgg\$
eon trīve	sehēme	whīt en	blēach	fat
dis dān	seōrn	be wītch'	chārm	lārd

Verbs.		Adjectives.		Species of Plants.
sa lūte'	greet	ăb' ject	mēan	
dif fuſe	ſprēad	ar id	dry	bālm
be dēck	deck	az ure ⁹⁰	blue	bēan
eon demn	doom	au burn	brown	beet
pre tend	feign	cēr tain	sûre ⁶⁹	brake
frīght' en	seâre	eăl lous	hărd	erēss
hăr vest	rēap	chŭrl ish	rûde	dill
ī dle	lounge	dū al	twö	dock
lăn" guish ³⁶	pīne	fīlth y	foul	fērn
mar' ry	wēd	frīg id	eöld	flăg
men tion ⁷⁹	nāme	griz zly	gray	flax
sī lence	stīll	lăr bōard	lēft	fitch
sŭm mon	cīte	lū cid	brīght	gōurd
tar ry	wait	mea ger	lean	hēmp
val ũe ⁴⁰	prize	mi nor	lēss	hops
wan der	stray	nōv el	new ²²	kāle
stăg ger	reel	mer ry	gāy	mīnt
rid dle	sīft	erook ed	bēnt	squash

SECTION III.

COUPLETS OF WORDS UNLIKE IN PRONUNCIATION AND MEANING.

ĀLMS, gifts of charity.

ĀRMS, weapons; limbs.

ĀNT, a small insect; a pismire.

ĀUNT, a father's or mother's sis-
[ter.]

ĀETS, deeds; decrees.

BĀRED, made bare.

BĒARD, hair of the chin.

BĪLE, secretions of the liver.

BOIL, a tumor; to seethe.

BOY, a male child. [port.]

BUOY³⁵, a floating cask; a sup-

BRĀND, to stigmatize; burnt wood.

BRĀN, coat of wheat, rye, &c. [ders.]

BŪST, figure of head and shoul-

BŪRST, to fly open suddenly.

ĈĀM, of a wheel or axle.

ĈĀLM, quiet; not agitated.

ĈĻŌSE, to shut; to conclude.

ĈĻŌTHES, wearing-apparel, &c.

ĈŌRK, a stopper or stopple. [shoe.]

ĈĀLK, to stop seams; point on horse-

ĈRICK, a local spasm or cramp.

ĈREEK, a small stream or inlet.

FĀLSE, not true; counterfeit.

FĀULTS, errors; defects.

FŪR, fine soft hair; skins.

FĀR, at a great distance.

FŪST, the shaft of a column.

FĪRST, foremost in time or place.

HĀSH, minced meat and vegetables.

HĀRSH, rough to the touch.

HŪFF, a swell of anger or pride.

HŪOF, hard part of an animal's

HŪLL, the body of a ship. [foot.]

WHŌLE, the entire thing.

ĪSLE, an island.

OIL, fat of various animals, &c.

JĒST, a joke; to make sport.

JŪST, upright; honest.

KĒTCH, a two-masted vessel.

ĈĀTCH, to lay hold of; to seize.

LAUD, to praise in words.

LŌRD, the Supreme Ruler.

SECTION IV.

Verbs.		Adjectives.		Trees and their Fruit.
at tîre'	drëss	ðe' tave	eight	däte
as cënd	rîse	pet ty	small	fîg
as sess	tăx	poign ant	shărp	lîme
a dapt	fit	pro lîx'	lông	plûm
be quēath ⁶²	will	răb' id	măd	slōe
be rate	seöld	rap id	swift	peach
eom pël	force	rag ged	rough ⁴⁵	peâr
eom pound	mîx	să ble	dărk	quince ⁶²
dis tîll	drop	seăr let	rĕd	Trees.
in flâte	swell	skît tish	shĭ	ăsh
re strain	check	sim ple	plain	beech
em brace	elăsp	tăr dy	slow	bîrch
băr' ter	trăde	tî dy	neat	eörk
băl lot	vote	to tal	whole	ĕlm
ban quet ⁵⁷	feast	eor rĕet'	right	fîr
să ti âte ⁷¹	eloy	im mense	văst	hōlm
trăm ple	trĕad	sue cinet	brîef	
				Plants.
slûm' ber	sleep	se rĕne'	sălm	môss
min ute ¹⁷	nōte	ob tuse	blünt	pînk
plun der	rōb	loy' al	liĕge	rush
bat ter	brûise	slĕn der	slîm	reed
re pâr'	mĕnd	dee ade	ten	rûe
re pōse	rest	in āne'	void	săge
re prĕss	erush	a eute	shărp	sĕdge
de eoet	boil	bru nĕtte	brown	tăres
rû in	wrĕck	eom paet	dĕnse	thÿme
de cĕive'	dûpe	eĭ empt	free	grain
re grĕt	rûe	de funet	dĕad	eörn
ap pĕar	seem	dis ereet	wîse	ōats
be dăsh	wĕt	hu măne	kind	rye
en twîne	twist	mi nute	small	wheat
û nîte ⁴⁰	join	pro found	deep	peas
per fume	scĕnt	re plĕte	full	beans
trûn' dle	rōll	ro bŭst	strông	rice
tum ble	făll	se eûre	săfe	grapes
trum pet	sound	re mîss	slăck	

SECTION V.

Verbs.			Words of opposite Meaning.	
as sĭst'	āid	hĕlp	lĭfe	dĕath
be hōld	view ²³	see	light	dārċ
be stow	gĭve	grānt	lēft	rĭght
be waĭl	wāĭl	mōan	mōre	lēss
com pĕl	drive	force	meet	pārt
con vērt	change	tŭrn	nōrth	south
de spoil	striĥ	rōb	ōld	new ²²
im mĕrse	whelm ⁴⁹	plunge	pain	ēase
in flĕet	bend	erook	praise	blame
la ment	mōurn	griēve	prow	stĕrn
pro pel	push	drive	push	pull
pro eūre	gāin	gĕt	rĭch	poor
re tain	hold	keep	rĭse	fall
bŭf' fet	bōx	bĕat	rear	frōnt
eol or	stāin	dye	right	wrōng
cow' er	erouch	stoop	salt	frĕsh
erĭp ple	māim	lāme	sĭt	stand
grov el	erawl	ereep	sick	well
hee tor	tēase	vĕx	sink	swim
min" gle	blĕnd	mix	slōw	fāst
pĭ' lot	guĭde	steer	soon	lāte
pĭl fer	fĭlch	stĕal	sōme	nōne
seat ter	strew ²⁷ ₂₀	sow	smĭle	frown
tow er	sōar	rĭse	smooth	roŭgh ⁴⁵
mōd el	fōrm	mold	strōng	wĕak
fet ter	chāin	bind	shōrt	tall
jock ey	trĭck	cheat	sew ²⁰	rĭp
lā bor	toil	wōrk	tāme	wĭld
hār row	breāk	teār	thĭck	thĭn
ram ble	roam	rōve	thaw	freeze
shārp en	ĕdge	point	ŭp	down
in cĭte'	rouse	mōve	wāke	sleep
be foul	daub	soil	whole	pārt
in quĭre ⁶²	ask	seek	yĕs	nō

Nouns.			Materials for Building.	Small Quadrupeds.
bäl' lad	lāy	sōng	bōards	eăt
bil low	sūrge	wāve	bricks	eub
ea price'	frēak	whīm	brads	hāre
dām' sel	lāss	gīrl	tacks	kīd
fig ūre ⁴⁰	fōrm	shāpe	glāss	lamb
fis sūre ⁶⁹ ₄₀	chāsm	elēft	joists	lynx
fount ain	fount	spring	lāths	mink
gīrd le	bēlt	sash	līme	mouse
īm post	tōll	tax	naīls	mōle
leav en	bārm	yēast	plānks	pīg
mis chief	harm	hūrt	plātes	pup
mār gin	vērgē	brīnk	pīns	puss
ōf fice	chārgē	trust	pūt' ty	rāt
ō dor	scēt	smell	pōsts	skunk
pow er	mīght	strength	sāsh	eōlt
fāil ing	fāult	lapse	sill\$	eālf
fān cy	tāste	whim		
fāsh' iōn ³⁴	fōrm	shāpe	stūd\$	Small and large.
fāir y	ēlf	fay	spīkes	frōg
fōr āge	grāss	hay	stones	tōad
erev ice	erāck	elēft	serews ²⁷	eā' vy
eōf fer	chest	box	tīles	eo ny
erī sis	chānge	tūrn	pān' el\$	cīv et
erān ny	chīnk	erāck	mōld ing\$	rab bit
dam āge	hūrt	lōss	bāt tens	sā ble
glō ry	prāise	fāme	eāst ing\$	squīr rel ⁶²
lāth er	foam	frōth	blīnd\$	wēa \$el
pat ent	grānt	deed	brā' ces	bi son
set tle	sēat	bēnch	hīng es	bu gle
stan chion	post	prop	mōr tar	la ma
let ter	type	mārķ	rāft er\$	li on
quō ta ⁶²	shāre	part	sīd ing	ōt ter
mā nēs	ghōst	shāde	shīn" gles	zēr da
stōp ple	spile	plūg	sleep' ers	zē bu
de gree'	stēp	elāss	tīm ber	ū rus ⁴⁰
of fēnse	erīme	sīn	eās ing	i bex

Nouns.			Adjectives.		
quar' rel ⁶²	feūd	broil	eoūp' le	pâir	twö
rūs tie	elown	swāin	ē vil	ill	bād
rid dle	screen	sīeve	flāe cid	lax	wēak
rupt ūre ⁴⁰	brēach	brēāk	flesh y	grōss	fāt
spē ciēs ⁶⁷	sōrt	kīnd	glōss y	smooth	brīght
sōr row	griēf	wōe	hēalth y	hāle	sound
slūg gard	drone	mopē	lim pid	clear	pūre
spig ot	spile	pēg	nim blē	quīck ⁶²	spry
vā por	mīst	fog	pal lid	wān	pale
vāl ley	dāle	glen	quī et	eālm	still
vi\$ age	phīz	fāce	si lent	mūte	whist
ves tige	trāce	mārk	sōl id	fīrm	hārd
mid dle	mīd	mīdst	eon cīse'	brīef	shōrt
tō ken	sīgn	mārk	ex pēse	eōst	prīce
hērb age	hērb\$	grāss	di reet	strāight	right
pa rāde'	pōmp	shōw	tō' tal	whole	all

SECTION VI.

COUPLETS OF WORDS UNLIKE IN PRONUNCIATION AND MEANING.

LĒAN, wanting flesh.	Pŭs, matter from an ulcer.
LĪ' EN, a legal claim on property.	PŭRSE, a bag of money.
LĒAST, the smallest.	RĀRE, seldom occurring.
LĒST, for fear that.	RĒAR, to rise on the hind legs.
LĪE, to be at rest horizontally.	RĒNTS, yearly payments for lands,
LĀY, the past tense of <i>lie</i> .	RĪNSE, to cleanse by water. [&c.]
LĪNE, a long straight mark.	ROUT, a total defeat.
LOIN, part of the back of an ani-	RŌUTE, the course or way trav-
LOOM, a weaver's frame. [mal.]	SĒT, to place; to plant. [eled.]
LŌAM, a rich friable earth.	SĪT, to occupy a seat.
LOOSE, not tight; unbound.	SĒX, distinction of gender.
LŌSE, to suffer loss; to forfeit.	SEETS, different denominations.
MĪLD, gentle in disposition.	SŌT, an habitual drunkard.
MĪLE, a distance of 320 rods.	SĀT, the past tense of <i>sit</i> . [find.]
MĪLK, a white fluid.	SOUGHT ⁵ , searched for; tried to
MĪLCH, giving milk.	SŌRT, a kind or order of things.
NEWS ²² , accounts of recent events.	SPILE, a wooden peg or pin.
NOOSE, a running knot. [ure.]	SPOIL, to destroy; to injure.
ŌFF, noting distance or depart-	STŪN, to make senseless.
ŌF ⁸³ , from; proceeding from.	STŌNE, a small rock.
PĀSS, to move onward; to enact.	TOW' ER, a high edifice.
PĀRSE, to apply rules in grammar.	TŌUR, a circuitous journey.
PĪNT, half a quart; four gills.	WĪTHE, a band of twigs.
POINT, a sharp end; to direct.	WĪTH, denoting companionship.

SECTION VII.

Nouns.		Nouns.	
ăn''gle	eōr' ner	älm\$'-house	poor'-house
ā' qua ⁶²	wā ter	īn gress	ēn trance
ārch er	bōw man	in mate	lodg er
būs tle	tu mult	in stant	mō ment
bed lam	mād house	ī ris	rain bow
blōs som	flow er	jūne tion ⁷⁹	ūn iōn ⁴⁰ ₃₉
bōld ness	eōūr age	lār gess	boun ty
brēth ren	brōth er\$	läun dry	wash-room
brim stone	sūl phur	loo by	lūb ber
eār nage	slaugh ter	lūg gage	bag gage
eāi tiff	vīl lain	lus ter	brīght ness
cīnet ūre ⁴⁰	gīrd le	man sion ⁷⁸	dwēll ing
eōm pass	cīr euit	mag net	lōde stone
eōm pound	mīxt ūre ⁴⁰	moist ness	dāmp ness
eōr sār	pī rate	mōr sel	mouth fūl
eōn fliet	eōm bat	pās tor	shēp herd
cī ele	cīr ele	pūs tule	pīm ple
dō nor	gīv' er	plī er\$	pīn' cer\$
dūch y	dūke dōm	pōt tage	por ridgē
des pot	ty rant	prow ess	val or
er rand	mēs sage	quād rant ⁶²	quar ter
flex iōn ⁶⁰	bend ing	quē ry	quēs tiōn ³⁹
foi ble	fāil ing	rāck et	elam or
fōre east	fore sīght	rē gent	rūl er
fūn nel	tūn nel	rēl iet	wīd ow
flū id	liq uid ⁵⁷ ₃₆	rub bish	rū in\$
gāl lōws	gīb bet	sab bath	sūn day
sē ton	is sūe ⁷⁶	seōff er	seōrn er
deal er	trād er	scī ence	knōwl edgē
nāp kin	tow el	sōl stice	trop ie
fā vor	kīnd ness	thick et	for est
raw ness	erūde ness	ses siōn ⁸⁰	sīt ting
mār vel	wōn der	sī lence	still ness
rūff ian ³⁹	rōb ber	sea port	hār bor
wim ble	gim let	sly ness	eūn ning
ad vent	eōm ing	af frāy'	quar rel

Nouns.

scrip't' ûres ⁴⁰	bī' ble
sin ew ²²	těn don
sī ren	mēr maid
skēp tie	doubt er
spon sor	sûre ty ⁶⁹
ten sion ⁷⁸	tīght ness
thresh old	dōor-sill
ton sûre ⁶⁹	shāv ing
tōr por	nūmb ness
trū ant	ī dler
trān script	eōp y
trēat ment	ū sâge ⁴⁰
twee zer\$	nīp pers\$
tū mor	swell ing
ūst iōn ³⁹	būrn ing
vel lum	pārch ment
vest ûre ⁴⁰	gar ment

Adjectives.

ăg' ile	ăet' ive
ae rid	pun gent
ăr dent	fēr vent
bāle ful	wōe ful
brīll iant ³⁹	shīn ing
bon ny	hānd some
cē rate	wax en
eaus tie	būrn ing
dīz zy	gīd dy
dōr mant	sleep ing
drēar y	dīs mal
e ven	lev el
făc ile	ēa \$y
frag ile	brīt tle
fū tile	ūse less ⁴⁰
fla grant	glār ing
hōr rid	shōck ing

ŭn' guent ³⁶	oint' ment
ae cess	ap prōach'
que tion ⁷⁹	ven due
erē dence	be lief
īn cense	pēr' fume
leet ûre ⁴⁰	dis eourse'
plaud it	ap plause
rēl ies	re māin\$
sean dal	of fēnse
zā ny	buf foon
ad vīce'	eoun' sel
ea bāl	jūn to
bōu quet ⁵⁸	nōse gay
de līght	plēas ure ⁸⁹
de fault	fāl ûre ⁴⁰
ma chīne	ēn gine
ra vīne	hol low
mē' ter	meas ure ⁸⁹
mēm brāne	tis sūe ⁷⁶

jūn' iōr ³⁹	yoŭng' er
lăn" guid ³⁶	droop ing
lā tent	hīd den
līst less	heed less
mus ty	mōld y
nās ty	fīlth y
neū ter	nēi ther
no cent	hūrt ful
ôft en	frē quent ⁶²
ōld en	ān cient ⁶⁷
peace ful	qui et
pēt tish	frēt ful
sim ple	ärt less
plī ant	līm ber
quăg gy ⁶²	mīr y
text ile	wōv en
smut ty	dīrt y
shag gy	hāir y
top most	hīgh est

Adj. & Adv.

pī' ous	göd' ly
pāl try	trī fling
pū ny	fee ble
rûe fül	dōle fül
rūd dy	rēd dish
sel dōm	râre ly
sērv ile	slāv ish
sīl ly	fool ish
slēa zy	flīm \$y
shāb by	rag ged
ster ile	bar ren
tab by	brin dled
hand y	read y
taç it	sī lent
tep id	luke wärm
test y	frēt fül
oil y	grēa \$y

Adj. & Adv.

a fär'	re mōte'
ab rūpt	sūd' den
a drift	a flōat'
a thwärt	a erōss
e rēet	ūp' rīght
en" eōre ⁴	a gain ⁹
gen teel	po lite
ob scēne	un chaste
ob līque ⁵⁷	a slānt
ām' ple	lärge
speed y	hāst' y
fee bly	faint ly
därk ish	dūsk y
pri or	fōr mer
tūr bid	mūd dy
nēth er	lōw er
smärt ly	brisk ly

Verbs & Interj.

tīm' id	fēar' fül
touch y	pee vish
wā ry	eāu tiōus ⁷¹
live ly	cheer fül
a droit'	dēx trous
a wāy	ab sent
be neath	un der
be yōnd	fūr ther
di vīne	göd like
ex pērt	skill fül
for sooth	trū ly
for lōrn	hōpe less
in ert	slāg gish
mo rōse	sul len
pa rōl	ō ral
sub lime	lōft y
dīre' fül	drēad fül
dāp ple	spot ted
slack ly	loose ly

al lēge'	af fīrm'
an nex	af fīx
an nounce	pro elāim
a bāsh	eon fuse
af frōnt	of fēnd
ap pēal	re fēr
ap pēnd	at täch
as pīre	de sīre
as saıl	at täck
a vaunt	be gōne
be trōth	es pouse
be rēave	de prīve
eom bine	ū nīte ⁴⁰
eom mute	ex change
eon dēnse	eom prēss
eon cērt	eon trīve
eon ečet	di gēst
at test	wīt' ness

Verbs.

eol lāte'	eom pâre'
eon strînge	eon trāet
de mēan	be hāve
de fēnd	pro tēet
de bāse	de grāde
de throne	de poſe
de file	pol lute
de hōrt	dis suade ³⁶
de tāin	with hold
e volve	un fold
in thrall	en slave
in trūst	eon fide
en erōach	in trūde
in hume	en tōmb
in cēse	en rāge
in fēr	de duce
im pūgn	at täck

Verbs.

re hēarse'	re cīte'
re eoil	re bound
re fōrm	a mēnd
re fūnd	re pāy
re mīse	re lease
re voke	re eall
re spēet	re gārd
re quīre ⁶²	de mānd
sō' joŭrn	re sīde
sur vīve'	out live
sus pēet	mis trust
se cēde	with draw
ve neer	in lāy
eur tāil	re trēnch
eān' ter	gāl' lop
elat ter	rat tle
eod dle	pār boil

in clōse'	sur round'
in snāre	en trāp
mal trēat	a buse
o mīt	neg lēet
ob jeet	op pōse
per tūrb	dis tūrb
pōr trāy	de serībe
pre ſume	sup poſe
pro elaim	de elāre
pro eure	pro vīde
pro grēss	ad vānce
pro pound	pro pōse
re bēl	re vōlt
re dound	eon dūce
re sērve	re tāin
en twīne	en twīst
dis eūss	de bāte
in still	in fuſe
ad diet	de vote

dāl' ly	trī' fle
hag gle	mān" gle
hēark en	list en
chāt ter	jab ber
mum ble	mut ter
pes ter	troub le
rim ple	wrink le
shat ter	shiv er
stam mer	stut ter
squab ble ⁶²	seuf fle
gīg gle	tit ter
tam per	med dle
tram mel	ham per
twink le	glit ter
van quish ⁵⁷ ₃₆	eon quer ⁵⁷
wel ter	wal low
un twīst'	un wīnd'
re gāle	re frēsh
af fīx	sub join

Verbs.		Verbs.	
a bāse'	hūm' ble	be hoove'	be fīt'
eom pete	rī val	de bār	hīn' der
eom plete	fīn ish	de dūet	sub trāet'
de lay	lin" ger	ex elūde	de bār
cā ūlt	trī' umph ⁴⁶	de claim	ha rāngue
for sweār	pēr jure	im peach	ae eūse
im pröve	bēt ter	re büt	re pël
in tēr	bu ry ¹¹	re triëve	re gāin
ja pān	vār nish	pre elude	pre vēnt
oe eūr	hāp pen	dis pērse	seāt' ter
per plēx	puz zle	es teem	val ūe ⁴⁰
pro nounce	ut ter	ob sērve	nō tice
re lāx	slack en	rān sōm	re deem'
re priëve	res pite	rev el	ea rouse
re spōnd	an swer	sue eor	as sīst
re striet	lim it	swin dle	de fraud
erēd' it	be liëve'	tres pass	trans grēss

eov' et	de sīre'	dīe' tate	ōr' der
ēeh o	re sōund	sāun ter	loi ter
fūr nish	sup plī	tāck le	hār ness
gāth er	eol lēet	quiv er ⁶²	trēm ble
gōv ern	eon trōl	re prōach'	in sūlt'
mān āge	eon dūet	rānk' le	fēs' ter
mer it	de sērve	men ace	threat en
pār don	for gīve	floun der	strug gle
hōn or	re vēre	prōm ise	en gāge'
al lōt'	as sīgn	dis eount	de dūet
ae eōst	ad drēss	se eūre'	in sūre ⁶⁹
ad jūdge	a wārd	ex pël	e jēet
pre judge	fore jūdge	re vērt	re tūrn
dis band	dis miss	un bīnd	un tīe
dis chārgē	re lēase	un nērve	wēak' en
dis elōse	re veal	eom mīx	mīn" gle
dis course	eon vērse	e elipse	dārk en
dis gūst	dis plēase	pro lōng	lēngth en
dis māsk	un māsk	un joint	dis joint'

SECTION VIII.

Verbs.

Words contrasted.

a bīde'	re mǎin'	stāy	bōld	bāsh' ful
a mu\$e	di vērt	plea\$e	sweet	bit ter
ae quire ⁶²	ob tāin	gain	tōp	bot tom
ae cēpt	re ceīve	take	lend	bor row
be eōme	be fīt	suīt	strāight	erook ed
eon cēal	se erēte	hide	clean	dirt y
eon tēmn	de spi\$e	seōrn	late	ēar ly
de eoy	en tice	lūre	ōdd	ē ven
dis rōbe	di vēst	strip	māle	fe male
de cease	ex pīre	dīe	pāst	fūt ūre ⁴⁰
de sīst	for beār	cease	fāet	fīe tion ⁷⁹
dis māy	ap pāl	däunt	līght	heav y
es chew ²²	a void	shūn	ēarth	heav en
im mērgē	im mērse	plunge	stīff	lim ber
in dīte	eom pō\$e	wrīte	few ²²	ma ny ⁸
in vite	re quēst ⁶²	āsk	rēst	mō tion

per spīre'	ex ūde ⁴⁰	swēat	mēan	nō ble
re buke	re prōve	chīde	seārce	plēn ty
e lēet	se lēet	choo\$e	glād	sor ry
sur vey	in speet	view ²³	deep	shal low
sub sīst	eā ist	līve	sāint	sin ner
sue eumō	sub mit	yīeld	toūgh ⁴⁵	ten der
de serȳ	es pȳ	see	vīce	vīrt ūe ⁴⁰
de pīet	pōr trāy	pāint	mān	wōm an
af fliet	dis trēss	griēve	end	be gīn'
en chānt	be wīch	chārm	rūde	cīv' īl
sub serībe	eon sent	sīgn	kīnd	erū el
ea jole	flāt' ter	eoax	sound	rōt ten
be frīēnd	fā vor	sērve	fīre	wā ter
com mānd	ōr der	bīd	hīll	vāl ley
trans erībe	eōp y	wrīte	whōle	brō ken
de fy	chal lenge	dāre	cheap	eōst ly
hār' bor	shel ter	lōdge	dēad	a live'
glō ry	eā ūlt'	bōast	now	nēv' er
prāc tice	per fōrm	dō	gīve	re cēive'

Verbs.

eĕ haust'	ĕmp' ty	draĭn
fa tigue	wĕa ry	tire
im būe	tĭnet ũre ⁴⁰	tĭnge
im brŭe	moist en	steep
pur sŭe	fŏl low	chāse
re late	nar rate	tĕll
blŭs' ter	swag ger	bŏast
brand ish	flour ish	wave
drab ble	drag gle	traĭl
fŏs ter	cher ish	nŭrse
flouŕ ish	prŏs per	thrĭve
in jure	dām age	härm
jab ber	chat ter	prāte
jin" gle	tink le	elĭnk
lĭ' brate	bal ance	poiŕe
lo eate	stā tion ⁷⁹	plāce
sŭl ly	tār nish	soil

Articles of Food.

bŭnn	bā' eon
erout	bĭs ewit
dōugh	but ter
fĕsh	ban nock
rŏll	eatĕh up
loaf	eus tard
mŭsh	chick en
samp	dump ling
souse	flap-jack
Articles worn.*	grŭ el
	mŭt ton
vĕst	muf fin
stock	pāst ry
mitts	pud ding
hat	pĭck le
boots	pan eake
shŏes	veni ſon

thrŏt' tle	strān" gle	chŏke
vent ũre ⁴⁰	haz' ard	rĭsk
ear ol	war ble	sing
frus trate	de fĕat'	foil

Nouns.

bŏd' ice	eŏr' set	stāy\$
ban ner	strĕam er	flāg
eār go	lād ing	freĭght
ear bon	chār coal	eŏal
chāp let	gar land	wreath
ehol er	ān" ger	wrāth
dan dy	eox' eomb	fŏp
dān ger	per il	risk
dĭt ty	sŏn net	sŏng
dis triet	rĕ gion ⁵³	trāet
tŏ per	drŭnk ard	sot
prŏd uet	ef fĕets'	frŭit
eom merce	trāf' fie	trāde
pro ceeds'	in eŏme	rĕnt

Varieties of Fish.

trout	dŏl' phin ⁴⁶
brĕam	dog fish
pike	bŭr bot
bāss	grāy ling
dāce	gŭr net
eārp	lām prey
chŭb	min now
eod	pipe fish
eel	pŏl lack
lĭng	pŏr poise ²⁵
pĕrch	pĭlch ard
pout	sun fish
rŏach	sĕa-eārp
ray	swŏrd-fish
shārk	tau tog
whāle ⁴⁹	tŭn ny
white	tŭr bot
smĕlt	whĭt ing ⁴⁹

Nouns.

Birds and Fowls.

ëm' ber\$	cĭn' der\$	eōals	bränt	bĭt' tern
sym bol	em blem	type	erāne	bus tard
kĭnd ness	fā vor	grace	erow	buz zard
fār del	bŭn dle	päck	daŭ	eon dor
fŭr row	chan nel	groove	dōve	euck oo
gām bol	frol ie	pränk	dŭck	eŭl ver
gath er\$	puck er\$	fōld\$	drāke	chick en
här bor	hā ven	port	fĭnch	faĭ eon
mān ner	mēth od	mode	goose	gān der
mam mon	rich e\$	wēalth	gŭll	go\$ ling
bee tle	mal let	maĭll	grouse	how let
mōn ey	spē cie ⁷⁵	eāsh	hĕn	hŭm bird
out line	eon töur'	sketch	haw ^k	kill deer
pĕr son\$	pēo' ple	fōlk\$	jāy	lin net
pŭp pet	mām met	dōll	kite	mār tin
ran eor	mal ice	spĭte	lärk	mäg pie
ras eal	seoun drel	knave	loon	ōs trich

spēe' ter	phān' tom ⁴⁶	ghōst	owl	pĭg' eōn ³³
sub jeet	top ie	theme	quāil ⁶²	phea\$ ant ⁴⁶
suf fräge	bal lot	vote	rook	rad dock
tat tle	gōs sip	prate	snĭpe	spar row
vĭr ġin	māid en	maid	stōrk	stār ling
vĭz ard	vĭ\$ or	māsk	swan	tŭr key
de fĕet'	blem ish	fāult	thrŭsh	vŭlt ūre ⁴⁰
de sĭgn	pŭr pose	plān	wren	wid geōn ⁵²
dē eree	ē diet	lāw	ēa' gle	man a kin
de vĭce	prōj eet	sehēme	e meu	pel i ean
ef fĕets	chat tel\$	good\$	hĕr on	ea nā' ry
ho tel	tav ern	ĭnn	ī bis	swaĭ' low
fĭre' lock	mus ket	gun	pār rot	snōw bird
thrōt tle	wind pipe	thrōat	rā ven	ma eaw'
prōc ess	meth od	eourse	rōb in	pēa' eock
os tent	tō ken	show	tēal	māl lard
sā vor	o dor	taste	tĕrn	sis kin
mis tāke'	ēr ror	fāult	geese	pār tridge
pre tĕxt	pre tĕnse'	shōw	bĕv' y	rĕd wing

Adjectives.			Weapons of War.	
dŭl' cet	lŭs' cious ⁶⁷	sweet	ball\$	bĭl' bo
frae tious ⁷¹	snap pish	erôss	därts	eut lass
gal lant	val iant ³⁹	bräve	dĭrks	eär bĭne
stŭr dy	härđ y	strông	gŭn\$	eän non
squal id ⁶²	fĭlth y	foul	pĭkes	dag ger
swarth y	taŭ ny	därk	spears\$	hal berd
sŭb tle	eräft y	slŷ	sword\$	môr tar
spôrt ive	plāy ful	gay	States of Water.	mŭs ket
văp id	taste less	stale		pis tol
vêr dant	vi rent	green	rāin	pon iard ³⁹
vĭv id	lĭve ly	brĭght	haĭl	rĭ fle
aus tère'	rĭg id	stĕrn	snow	sa ber
be nign	grā cious ⁶⁷	kĭnd	ice	fu \$ee'
de mure	so ber	grave	frôst	spon toon
in fĭrm	fee ble	weak	dew ²²	fĭre' lock
su pĕrb	shōw y	gränd	mĭst	fire-arms\$

SECTION IX.

COUPLETS OF WORDS UNLIKE IN PRONUNCIATION AND MEANING.

Ae CĒPT', to receive with favor.

Ex CĒPT, to leave out.

Ae CĒSS', a near approach.

Ex CĒSS, improper indulgence.

AF FĒET', to operate upon.

EF FĒET, result; influence.

A LOUD', loudly; audibly.

AL LOWED, suffered to pass. [of.

AP PRĀISE', to estimate the value

AP PRĪSE, to inform; make known.

ĀR' RANT, very bad; wicked.

ĒR RAND, the business of one sent.

ĒR RANT, wandering; wild.

BĀR' ON, a title of nobility.

BĀR REN, unfruitful; sterile.

ĒĀR' ROT, a vegetable.

ĒĀR AT, a weight of four grains.

ĒĀST' ER, a small wheel.

ĒĀS TOR, a beaver.

CĒNS' ER, a vase for incense.

CĒN SOR, one who censures.

DE CĒASE', a departure from life.

DIS ĒASE, sickness; disorder.

DE SCĒNT', a coming down; line-

DIS SĒNT, to differ in opinion. [age.

DE SĒRT', merit; worth.

DES SĒRT, a service of fruits.

DĪ' VERS, several; sundry.

DĪ VĒRSE, different; unlike.

E MĒRGE', to rise out of.

IM MĒRGE, to plunge into.

FÖL' LOW, to go or come after. [ed.

FĀL' LOW, land plowed but not sow-

FĒLL' ER, one who cuts down

FĒL LOW, an associate. [trees.

FĪSH' ER, one who catches fish.

FĪS SŪRE^{69 40}, a cleft; a chasm.GĒN' IUS³⁹, a peculiar native gift.

GĒ NUS, a group of species.

GLĀ' ZĪĒ⁹⁰, one who sets glass.

GLĀ CIĒR, ice-field of the Alps.

HÖL' LOW, empty; a low place.

HĀL LOW, to keep sacred.

Ī' DLE, not employed; lazy.

Ī DOL, an image to be worshiped.

Ī DYL, a short pastoral poem.

SECTION X.

Nouns.

ăd' age	pröv' erb
baw ble	gew gaw ²²
bīb ber	tīp pler
sub stance	bod y
bōl ster	eush iön ³⁴
brīg and	băn dit
eus tom	prae tice
fōr ceps	pin cer\$
gärb age	ōf fal
gën tīle	hēa then
hub bub	tu mult
āīl ment	īll ness
pu pil	stū dent
răp ine	plūn der
ser aph ⁴⁶	cher ub
ten or	pūr port

sāy' ing
tri fle
drīnk er
mat ter
pil low
rob ber
ū s age ⁴⁰
nīp per\$
ref ūse
pā gan
ūp roar
sick ness
sehol ar
pil lage
ān gel
mean ing

Species of Plants.

bār' tram
bē hen
bēn net
būl rush
būr dock
bur net
eăb bage
eas sia ⁸¹
eat tăil
eat nip
eow itch
ew slip
eōlts foot
eōck le
eum in
eōm frey

thrall' dōm	slāv' er y
vōr tex	ēd dy
as sault'	at tăck'
af fairs	eon cern\$
be hest	eom mând
re sponse	re plī
dăs' tard	eow' ard
hēar sây	rū mor
ēs say	at tēpt'

Adjectives.

ärt' ful	erăft' y
ēa ger	ăr dent
gīb bous	eön vex
bōsk y	syl van
elăm my	vis eous
dis mal	lū rid
stā ble	fixed ⁸²
seănt y	spār ing
mūr k y	eloud y

bōnd' age
whīrl pool ⁴⁹
ōn set
bus i ness ¹⁷
man date
an swer
pol troon'
re pōrt
trī' al

eün' ning
ēarn est
round ing
wōd y
stīck y
gloom y
stēad y
nar row
ob seūre'

dāi' sy
fēn nel
gär lie
gīn seng
hys sop
ī vy
ka li
lěn til
let tuce ¹⁷
lōv age
lī ehen
măd der
mal low
man drake
mil let
ear rot
mul len
mus tard
asp ie

Adjectives.

dūmp' ish
mōr tal
noi sōme
pā geant
rēck less
sēn iōr³⁹
sēr rate
som ber
taw dry
tū mid
a fār'
ur bāne
erȳp' tie
frou zy
lout ish
sē eret
way ward

stū' pid
dēad ly
nox ious⁶⁰
pomp ous
heed less
ēld er
jag ged
dusk y
gaud y
tūr gid
re mōte'
po lite
oe eult
mūs' ty
elown ish
prī vate
fro ward

sleep' y
fā tal
hūrt ful
shōw y
eāre less
ōld er
nōtch ed
gloom y
shōw y
swōll en
dīs tant
gen teel'
hīd' den
fet id
elum \$y
un seen'
per vērse

Tree and its Fruit.

chēr' ry
chest nut
cit ron
āl mōnd
āp ple
lem on
man" go
or ange
wāl nut
eōf fee
ōl ive
pā paw'
guā' va³⁶

Trees.

mā' ple
mȳr tle
āl oe

Verbs.

ab sōlve'
ab stāin
ae quaint⁶²
ae eōrd
as sērt
be guile
eo ērce
eon fūte
eom mune
de fēr
en trēat
en hānce
ex ceed
in vēnt
main tāin
pro rogue
re cede
re store

ae quīt⁶²
re frāin
ap priē
as sēnt
a vēr
de lūde
eon strain
re fute
eon vērse
de lāy
be seech
aug mēnt
ex cel
eon trīve
sup port
pro trāet
re trēat
re tūrn

dis chārgē'
for beār
in fōrm
a gree
af fīrm
de cēive
eom pēl
dis prōve
dis eōurse
post pone
im plore
in erease
sur pāss
de vīse
sus tāin
pro lōng
with drauw
re plāce

ū' pas⁴⁰
stād dle
as pen
ban yan
eam phor⁴⁶
cē dar
cy press
fūs tie
hem lock
lau rel
līn den
pop lar
man" grove
ār' bute
pōck wōd
eam wood
dog wood
log wood
rōse wood

Verbs.

por tēnd'	pre sāge'	fore shōw'
re nounce	dis own	dis elaim
bäck' bite	de fame	slän' der
eon vey'	trans port	ear ry
de prāve	eor rūpt	vi" ti āte
dis tūrb	mo lest	trōub' le
eḡ hōrt	ad vīse	coun sel
ex pānd	dis tēnd	di lāte'
ex pound	ex plāin	un fold
en sūe	sue ceed	fōl' low
im pede	re tård	hin der
in tēnd	de sīgn	pūr pose
pre diet	fore tēll	fore shōw'
bīck' er	jān" gle	wrān" gle
bab ble	prat' tle	prāte
erum ple	rum ple	wrink' le
fūr bish	būrn ish	pol ish

Species of Plants.

ōn' iōn ³⁹
pārs nep
pars ley
pūmp kin
plant ain
rad ish
sal ad
seall iōn ³⁹
sor rel
tān \$y
tēa sel
thīs tle
tū lip
tūr nip
rhû bārb
mēl on
bam boo'

glīt' ter	glīs' ten
nūrt ūre ⁴⁰	nour ish
shäck le	hop ple
dan dle	ea rēss'
grum ble	eom plāin
ig nīte'	in flāme
ōf' fer	pre sēnt
rēck on	eom pūte
sol ace	eon sole
res pite	sus pēnd
a lārm'	stārt' le
af flēt	dis trēss'
em broil	in volve
trans āet	per fōrm
un brāce	re lāx
sēe' ond	sup pōrt
wār rant	se eure
pēr feet	fīn' ish
op pūgn'	op pōse'

spārk' le
chēr ish
fet ter
fon dle
mūr mur
kīn dle
pro pōse'
nūm' ber
eom fort
de lāy'
frīght' en
trōub le
dis trāet'
mān' āge
slack en
pro mōte'
in sūre ⁶⁹
eom plēte
at täck

Dogs.

bār' bet
bān dog
bēa gle
mās tiff
pūp py
span iel ³⁹

Shrubs.

āl' der
brī er
ha zel
hēn bane

Trees.

rēd'-ōak
līve-oak
bläck-oak
whīte-oak ⁴⁹
wīl low
shad dock

SECTION XI.

Participles.

blīnk' ing
chat ting
erook ing
eānt ing
drag ging
drub bing
dēal ing
ford ing
fū\$ ing
flīng ing
grub bing
gull ing
hāil ing
hoist ing
hēal ing
hārm ing
jād ing

wīnk' ing
talk ing
bēnd ing
tōss ing
draw ing
bēat ing
trād ing
wād ing
smēlt ing
eāst ing
dīg ging
trick ing
eall ing
rāi\$ ing
eūr ing
hūrt ing
tīr ing

Participles.

blōs' sōm ing
eā per ing
cēn sūr ing⁶⁹
eōl or ing
fām ish ing
hee tor ing
lā bor ing
nūm ber ing
pūr chas ing
plūn der ing
pil fer ing
red den ing
riv et ing
sev er ing
tow er ing
trāv ers ing
wān der ing

blōw' ing
skīp ping
blām ing
dye ing
stārv ing
vēx ing
toil ing
eount ing
buȳ ing
rōb bing
stēal ing
blūsh ing
elinch ing
pārt ing
sōar ing
erōss ing
rōv ing

lōan' ing
laud ing
lāsh ing
lēap ing
push ing
pīl ing
play ing
quīt ting
shut ting
slāy ing
tēst ing
tȳ ing
veer ing
vēnd ing
wāit ing
wīn ning
wīnd ing
wārp ing
stār ing

lēnd' ing
prāi\$ ing
whīp ping
jump ing
ūrg ing
hēap ing
sport ing
leav ing
elō\$ ing
kīll ing
trȳ ing
bind ing
chang ing
sell ing
stāy ing
gain ing
tūrn ing
twīst ing
gāz ing

a void' ing
as sīst ing
be stōw ing
be fīt ting
eon fīd ing
dif fū\$ ing
de fray ing
ex tēnd ing
e vinc ing
per fōrm ing
re tāin ing
re pō\$ ing
sa lūt ing
in elīn ing
wāy' lay ing
wea-ry ing
se erēt' ing
re būk ing
pe rū\$ ing

shūn' ning
āid ing
gīv ing
sūit ing
trūst ing
spread ing
pāy ing
reach ing
pröv ing
dō ing
hōld ing
rēst ing
greet ing
lēan ing
watch ing
tīr ing
hīd ing
chīd ing
read ing

SECTION XII.

Adverbs.

äpt' ly fīt' ly
 briēf ly shōrt ly
 blānk ly pāle ly
 elēan ly nice ly
 bâre ly mere ly
 cheer ly live ly
 dū ly fīt ly
 faint ly fee bly
 frānk ly free ly
 fīrm ly strōng ly
 fleet ly swīft ly
 frēsh. ly new ly²²
 gēnt ly sōft ly
 glib ly smooth ly
 good ly eōme ly
 grōss ly eōarse ly

Adverbs.

bāsh' ful ly mōd' est ly
 drēar i ly gloom i ly
 dīs tant ly re mōte' ly
 fā tal ly mōr' tal ly
 fīlth i ly dīrt i ly
 fōr ward ly ēa ger ly
 grāte ful ly plēas ant ly
 gīb ing ly seōrn ful ly
 hāp pi ly lūck i ly
 hand sōme ly grāce ful ly
 härm ful ly hūrt ful ly
 heärt i ly sin cēre' ly
 heed ful ly eāre' ful ly
 hō li ly pī ous ly
 lāv ish ly waste ful ly
 lē gal ly law ful ly

grūff' ly roūgh ly⁴⁵
 gāy ly fīne ly
 low ly meek ly
 mild ly eālm ly
 plain ly elēar ly
 pērt ly smārt ly
 plūmp ly round ly
 poor ly mēan ly
 rīght ly jūst ly
 sāge ly wīse ly
 shārp ly keen ly
 slāck ly loose ly
 seant ly seārce ly
 snug ly sāfe ly
 stērn ly hārsh ly
 strīet ly elōse ly
 vāst ly great ly
 bāse ly vile ly
 queer ly⁶² ōdd ly

prū' dent ly dis ereet' ly
 plāy ful ly spōrt' ive ly
 pēn sive ly so ber ly
 pēace ful ly qui et ly⁶²
 pee vish ly frēt ful ly
 pēr feet ly eom plēte' ly
 per vērsē' ly stūb' born ly
 po līte ly gen teel' ly
 pre cise ly eā āet ly
 prī' vate ly sē' eret ly
 slūg gish ly la zi ly
 sin ful ly wīck ed ly
 seant i ly nar row ly
 tim id ly eow ard ly
 tac it ly sī lent ly
 ver i ly cēr tain ly
 vī' cious ly eor rūpt' ly
 dē cent ly prōp' er ly
 stīn gi ly nig gard ly

SECTION XIII.

Nouns.		Nouns.		Quadrupeds.
ăl' ti tūde	heīght	af fēe' tion ⁷⁹	lōve	āpe
bev er aġe	drīnk	ārm' is tice	trūce	beār
ean ti ele	sōng	bra vā' do	brāg	būck
eal ū met ⁴⁰	pīpe	cæ \$ū rā	paŭse	cow
eon di ment	sauce	eol līs iōn ⁹²	elāsh	eālf
erā ni um	skūll	eon eus sion ⁸⁰	shock	eōlt
crū ci fix	erōss	eon vēr sion ⁷⁸	chānge	deer
dēs ti ny	fāte	eon tū sion ⁹¹	brūise	dōg
dom i cile	house	eom pūl sion	fōrce	ēlk
fīrm a ment	skȳ	de cep tion	cheat	fawn
fūr be low	flounce	di ree tion	course	gōat
fō li aġe	lēaves	līg' a tūre	bānd	hārt
ġēm i ni	twīn\$	mo nās' tie	mōnk	hōg
eon fi dence	trust	o bēi sance	bow	hōrse
id i ot	fool	o ra tion	speech	hīnd
in te ġer	whōle	pa vīl iōn ³⁹	tēnt	hound
lār' ce ny	thēft	po tā' tion ⁷⁹	draught ⁴⁵	māre
lāt i tūde	breadth	eāt' a logue	līst	mūle
lon ġi tude	length	nō ble man	peer	moose
mae ū lā ⁴⁰	spot	tēst a ment	wīll	ōx
moi e ty	hālf	tēr ma gant	seōld	rōe
ōr i ġin	sōurce	vēs ti bule	porch	swine
or i \$on	prāy' er	Adjectives.		shote
pār a gram	pūn	bī' na ry	twō	sheep
pēr qui site ⁶²	fee	seūr ril ous	vīle	stāg
pār ent aġe	bīrth	sīn is ter	bād	steer
rēm e dy	eūre	sor row ful	sad	wōlf
ret i nue	trāin	sīm i lar	like	whēlp ⁴⁹
sus te nance	food	in fēr' tile	bāre	lamb
sūr' cin' gle	ġirth	pro dīg ious ⁴³	hūge	kid
seō' ri a	drōss	un eom mon	rāre	pig
pā ġeant ry	shōw	prē' ter it	pāst	fox
hap hāz' ard	chānce	im po līte'	rūde	nag
man dā mus	wrīt	nēe' tar ous	sweet	eub
per eūs sion ⁸⁰	strōke	a cē' tous	sour	eūr

Verbs.

eöm' pro mit	plēdġe
eoun ter feit	fōrġe
ēl e vate	raīse
heb e tate	blūnt
jae ū late ⁴⁰	dārt
lac er ate	teār
nav i gate	sāil
nom i nate	name
ob li gate	bind
in to nate	sound
pen e trate	piērcē
pū ri fy	elēan\$e
rū mi nate	mūse
sīg ni fy	mean
tērm in ate	ēnd
tū me fy	swell
ūn du late	wāve

Verbs.

cīe' a trize	hēal	eūre
fab rie ate	frame	buīld
flaġ el late	seotūrġe	lash
ġēr mi nate	sprout	bud
pāl pi tate	thrōb	bēat
tor re fy	pārch	dry
dis eol' or	tīnge	stain
in hāb it	dwel	līve
re lin quish ⁵⁷ ₃₆	lēave	quit ⁶²
vēġ' e tate	sprout	grōw
sae ri fice ⁸⁵	slāy	kīll
des pu mate	frōth	fōam
en eūm' ber	lōad	elōġ
ad vent ūre ⁴⁰	dāre	risk
in eūrv ate	bēnd	erōok
tān' ta lize	tēase	plāgue
o ver stōck'	fīll	erowd

de mōn' strate	prōve
dis eōm fit	rout
en ām or	chārm
eā hib it	shōw
ex tin' guish ³⁶	quēnch ⁶²
un der stānd'	knōw
im por tūne	ūrġe
gas eon ade	bōast
o ver eāst	eloud
o ver pāss	erōss
o ver tāke	eātch
un der mine	sap
seār' i fy	seratch
sur rēn' der	yīeld
sat' ū rate ⁴⁰	fīll
eor us eate	flash
pū tre fy	rot
eon trīb' ūte	give
de nūd ate	strip

Nouns.

grāv' i ty	weight	hēft
log ger head	dōlt	dunce
mēr chan di\$e	good\$	wāre\$
sēp ul cher	grāve	tōmb
spee ta ele	show	sīght
in cīs' iōn ⁹²	gāsh	eūt
māġ' ni tūde	bulk	sīze
sig na tūre	sīgn	mārk

Adjectives.

ex plīc' it	elēar	plāin
in trep id	brave	bold
la eon ie	brief	shōrt
prīn' ci pal	maīn	chīef
sā pi ent	sāge	wīse
mēt tle sōme	brīsk	gay
val or ous	brāve	bold
vig or ous	strōng	stout
vīrt ū ous ⁴⁰	ġood	chāste

SECTION XIV.

Nouns.

ăn' nals
 ăl ien⁸⁹
 bo nus
 eăp tive
 cen sus
 chī na
 elois ter
 chăp man
 deş ert
 găr ner
 ģen try
 hom aġe
 jus tice
 in quest⁶²
 nun ciō⁶⁷
 out rage
 ehrōn' i eleş
 for eign er
 prē mī um
 prīş on er
 num ber ing
 pōr ce lăin
 nūn ner y
 mărķ et man
 wīl der ness
 gran a ry
 ģen tle men
 rev er ence
 eq uī ty⁵⁷₃₆
 in quī ry
 mēs' sen ģer
 vī o lence

Nouns.

bā' sis
 eha os
 eōn cert
 dis eount
 ex it
 her ald
 jū rist
 ni ter
 nuī sance
 pa tron
 prōc ess
 sēc tion⁷⁹
 trāi tor
 ty ro
 ūne tion
 vēr sion⁷⁸
 foun dā' tion⁷⁹
 eon fu şion⁹¹
 a gree ment
 de dūe tion
 de pärt ūre⁴⁰
 pro elăim er
 ci vīl ian³⁹
 şalt pē ter
 an noy ance
 sup pōrt er
 pro ceed ing\$
 di vīş iōn⁹²
 be trāy er
 be ģīn ner
 a noint ing
 trans lā tion

mīd' riff
 pār son
 pēaş ant
 pil grim
 pōrt er
 prōx y
 quān tum⁶²
 sām ple
 sūr plus
 vīe tor
 vā grant
 vīġ or
 wiz ard
 mad ness
 mō tive
 dis like'
 de fēnse
 neg leet
 făr m' er
 dī' a phragm⁴⁶
 elēr ģy man
 eoūn try man
 trav el er
 ear ri er
 sub sti tute
 quān ti ty
 spēc i men
 ō ver plus
 eōn quer or⁵⁷
 vag a bond
 en er ģy
 eōn jur er
 dis trăe' tion⁷⁹
 in dūce ment
 a vēr sion⁷⁸
 pro tēc tion
 o mis sion⁸⁰
 hūs' band man

be quēst'⁶²
 de spāir
 ga zette
 gran dee
 fa tigue
 lēġ' a cy
 hōpe less ness
 new\$ pa per²²
 nō ble man
 wea ri ness

Adjectives.

eōn' trite
 dō cile
 du ly
 fī nite
 yōuth ful
 di vērsē'
 dis jūnet
 gro tesque⁵⁷
 un sāfe
 eōst' ly
 hăr m less
 a kīn'
 ab strūse
 pēn' i tent
 tēach a ble
 prōp er ly
 lim it ed
 jū ve nile
 dīf fer ent
 sep a rate
 lū di erous
 hăz ard ous
 ex pēn' sive
 in nox ious⁶⁰
 re lāt ed
 đīf fi eult

Adjectives.

pō' tent	pow' er ful
rūth less	pīt i less
sūn dry	sev er al
stag nant	mō tion less ⁷⁹
dead ly	de strūet' ive
eon stant	un chāng' ing
bank rupt	in sōlv ent
dē cent	be eōm ing
fāl low	un sōwed'
mōr bid	dis eased
ō val	el līp' tie
pēp tie	di gēst ive
a wāre'	ap prīsed'
eon dīgn	de sērvēd
re bate	de dūe' tion
se date	eom pōsed'
de void	dēs' ti tute

Verbs.

ae eōu' ter	e quīp' ⁶²
be wīl der	eon fūse
eon sum mate	pēr' feet
de tēr mine	de cīde'
en eōm pass	sur round
en vēl op	in wrāp
ex pā ti āte ⁷¹	en lārge
re eōv er	re gāin
ār' ro gate	as sume
ağ i tate	dis tūrb
āl ien ate ³⁹	es trānge
eāl eu late	eom pute
eul ti vate	im prōve
erim i nate	ae eūse
ded i eate	de vote
det o nate	ex plode
der o gate	de trāet

Verbs.

a māze'	as tōn' ish
de range	dis ōr der
il lume	en līght en
eap size'	o ver tūrn'
dis seize	dis pos sēss
de tāch	dis en gāge
in speet	eā ām' ine
im pend	o ver hāng'
pre vāil	o ver eōme
sub vērt	o ver thrōw
rēs' eue	de līv' er
re quīte' ⁶²	rēc' om pense
but rōot	ex tīr' pate
en rīch	fēr' til ize
out wit	o ver rēach'
dīf' fer	dis a gree
sun der	sēp' a rate
rī val	em ū late ⁴⁰

ēd' ū eate ⁴⁰	in strūet'
ex pi ate	a tōne
ex pli eate	un fold
grat i fy	in dūlge
it er ate	re pēat
mys ti fy	ob seure
mit i gate	as suage ³⁶
mul ti ply	in erease
mag ni fy	en lārge
man ci pate	en slāve
ōr na ment	a dōrn
pāc i fy	ap pēase
glō ri fy	ex tōl
tōl er ate	al low
ree ti fy	eor rēet
ter ri fy	frīght' en
un der tāke'	en gāge'
re eāpt' ūre ⁴⁰	re take
hār' mo nize	a gree

Verbs.

prôph' e s^y⁴⁶
 rât i fy
 ren o vate
 vil i fy
 vin di eate
 ăl ter eate
 ex pe dite
 eat e ehise
 eom pli ment
 eon se erate
 eor ru gate
 ful mi nate
 guăr an ty
 ir ri gate
 in du rate
 mad o fy
 mol li fy

pre dîet'
 eon fîrm
 re new²²
 de fāme
 de fēnd
 wrăn" gle
 hāst en
 quēst iōn⁶²₃₉
 fiat ter
 hal low
 wrink le
 thun der
 wār rant
 wā ter
 hārd en
 moist en
 sôft en

Nouns.

ār eā' na
 ap pār el
 a s^y lum
 a vūl sion⁷⁸
 ău rō ra
 a būn dance
 al lī ance
 eom būs tîon³⁹
 eom mō tîon⁷⁹
 eog nī" tîon
 de cērp' tîon
 dis cī ple
 ef fūl gence
 e nig ma
 e pis tle
 er rā tum
 eĕ ěr tîon

sē' erets
 elōth ing
 rēf ūge
 rend ing
 mōrn ing
 plēn ty
 ūn iōn⁴⁰₃₉
 būrn ing
 tū mult
 knōwl edge
 pluck ing
 lēarn er
 brīght ness
 rīd dle
 let ter
 er ror
 ef fōrt

scīn' til late
 e lōn" gate
 en rāpt' ūre⁴⁰
 im āg ine
 ap per tāin'
 eōn' tro vert
 eo a lēsce'
 cir eum vent
 ef fer vesce
 in ter diet
 per se vēre
 rep re hēnd
 ad ver tīse
 dis ap pear
 eoun ter vaīl
 o ver poīse
 eon dēn' sate
 be spat ter
 trans fig ūre⁴⁰

spārk' le
 lēngth en
 trans pōrt'
 fān' cy
 be lōng'
 dis pūte
 ū nite⁴⁰
 de ceive
 fer mēnt
 for bid
 per sist
 re prōve
 pūb' lish
 van ish
 bal ance
 out weīgh'
 eom prēss
 sprīnk' le
 trans fōrm'

ex eūr' sion⁷⁸
 in sūr gēnt
 mo nī" tîon
 per mis' sion⁸⁰
 phy si" cian⁴⁶
 quin tes' sence⁶²
 sa lī va
 sue cēs sion⁸⁰
 su dā tîon⁷⁹
 vo lī" tîon
 bag a tēlle'
 ăp' er tūre
 lev i ty
 mag ni tūde
 mut ter er
 rab id ness
 quī et ness⁶²
 ma tūre' ness
 lēg' a cy

rām' bling
 reb el
 wār n ing
 lī cense
 dōe tor
 es sence
 spit tle
 sē riēs
 swēat ing
 will ing
 trī fle
 ō pen ing
 light ness
 great ness
 grūm bler
 mad ness
 eālm ness
 rīpe ness
 be quēst⁶²

Nouns.

ām' i ty	frīēnd' ship
ag o ny	an" guish ³⁶
an te pāst	fōre' taste
ab lep sy	blīnd ness
āreh i teet	build er
brēv i ty	shōrt ness
eal um ny	slān der
eār ti lāge	gris tle
eāt a plāsm	pōul tice
čhiv al ry	knight hood
eōv e nant	eōn traet
eūs to dy	keep ing
det ri ment	dām āge
dis si dence	dis eord
dī a ry	joūr nal
ēd i fice	buīld ing
em bas sy	mes sāge

Nouns.

pau' ci ty	few' ness ²²
pōp ū lace ⁴⁰	pēo ple
prōs e lyte	eōn vert
plēn i tūde	full ness
pū gīl ist	bōx er
rau' ci ty	hōarse ness
rēg i men	di et
reg is ter	rēe ord
res er voir ³⁷	cis tern
rū bī' go	mil dew ²²
sā' pi ence	wis dōm
sōl i tūde	lōne ness
spec i men	sām ple
spee ū lum ⁴⁰	mir ror
sum ma ry	ab straet
tet a nus	lock jaw
fal la cy	de cēit'

en" tre pōt' ⁴	wāre' house
fām' i ly	house hold
frip per y	trī fles
gib ber ish	jār gon
hār mo ny	eōn eord
hūs band ry	till āge
in eu bus	nīght māre
lib er ty	free dōm
mañ a ele	shāck le
men di eant	beg gar
ō di um	hā tred
rēs i due	rēm nant
pū ri ty	elēan ness
pār a mōur	lōv er
par a digm	mōd el
vo eā' tion ⁷⁹	eall ing
pār' a pet	rām part
eon vēt' sion ⁷⁸	tūrn ing
ax īl ia ry ³⁹	hēlp er

hār' le quin ⁵⁷	buf foon'
māl a dy	dis ēase
a chiēve' ment	ex ploit
in tēn tion ⁷⁹	de sīgn
im mēr sion ⁷⁸	plūng' ing
re dēmp tion	ran sōm
eom paet ness	elōse ness
trans gress or	sīn ner
eon cīse ness	briēf ness
prōd' i gy	wōn der
āir i ness	gāy ness

Adjectives.

ān' nu al	yēar' ly
ar ro gant	haugh ty
eā pa ble	ā ble
eūr so ry	hās ty
dēe ū ple ⁴⁰	tēn fold
des pe rate	hōpe less
plau si ble	spē cious ⁶⁷

Adjectives.

dū' bi ous	doubt' ful
du pli eate	doūb le
dūr a ble	lāst ing
ēl e gant	grāce ful
fin i eal	fōp pish
fōrt ū nate ⁴⁰	luck y
frūe tu ous	frūit ful
hid e ous	frīght ful
in do lent	la zy
lū mi nous	shīn ing
lu so ry	play ful
māx i mum	great est
dis gūst' ful	loath some
nēg' li gent	heed less
ō di ous	hāte ful
op por tūne'	time ly
pēt' ū lant ⁴⁰	frēt ful
pon der ous	weīght y

Adjectives.

de fī' cient	want' ing
ef ful' gent	shīn ing
e las tie	sprīng y
fa cē tious ⁷¹	spōrt ive
li quēs cent ⁶²	mēlt ing
qui es cent	rest ing
vi vā cious ⁶⁷	līve ly
āe' eu rate	eā āet'
eoūrt e ous	po līte
suf fī' cient	e nough ⁴⁵
tān' ta mount	ē' qual ⁶²
prob a ble	līke ly
quād ru ple	four fold
quīn tu ple	five fold
sē ri ous	sōl emn
so nō' rous	sound ing
sūmpt' ū ous ⁴⁰	eōst ly
trip li eate	three fold

SECTION XV.

COUPLETS OF WORDS UNLIKE IN PRONUNCIATION AND MEANING.

LĒV' EE, an assembly of visitors.

LĒV Y, to impose and collect. [tion.

LĒAV' EN, that causes fermenta-

E LĒV' EN, ten with one added.

MĀR' TIN, a kind of swallow.

MĀR TEN, a kind of weasel. [ly.

MĒD' DLE, to take part officious-

MĒD AL, piece of metal, stamped.

Mūs' TERED, collected, as troops.

Mūs TARD, a plant and its seed.

ōt' TER, an amphibious animal.

ōt TAR, the essence of roses.

PĀS' TOR, the minister of a church.

PĀST ŪRE⁴⁰, grazing land. [goods.

PĒD' DLE, to travel and retail

PĒD AL, foot-key of a piano, &c.

PĒND' ANT, a long narrow flag at

PĒND ENT, hanging. [mast-head.

PĪL' LAR, a supporting column.

PĪL LOW, a cushion for the head.

PĪ NY, abounding with pines.

PĒ O NY, a plant and flower.

PŪM' ICE, a light, porous stone.

PŌM ACE, fruit crushed or ground.

PĪS' TIL, the pointal of a flower.

PĪS TOL, the smallest of fire-arms.

PĪT' IED, had sympathy for.

PĪT TED, marked by the small-pox.

PRĪ' ER, one who pries.

PRĪ OR, before; formerly.

RĒD' DISH, somewhat red.

RĀD ISH, an esculent plant. [things.

RE CĒIPT', direction for making

RĒC' I PE, a medical prescription.

RĒL' IE, that which remains.

RĒL IET, a widow.

STĀT' ŪE⁴⁰, a carved image.

STĀT ŪRE⁴⁰, the height of a man.

TĀL' ENTS, natural abilities.

TĀL ONS, the claws of a bird.

TĒN' OR, purport; part in music.

TĒN' ŪRE⁴⁰, a holding, as of lands.

TRĒA' TIES, compacts of nations.

TRĒA TISE, a written discourse.

SECTION XVI.

Verbs.

Kinds of Cloth.

děe' o rate	a dörn'	děck	băz' at
eū lo ġize ⁴⁰	ex tōl	prāise	bat ist
gōr mand ize	de vour	gōrge	ben gal'
īn ti mate	sug ġest	hīnt	bōn' ten
in sti gate	in cīte	ūrge	blank et
lib er ate	re lease	free	buck ram
maeh i nate	eon trive	plān	buff in
rid i eule	de ride	mock	eām brie
stim ū late ⁴⁰	ex cite	rouse	eām let
eon jēet' ūre ⁴⁰	sur mīse	guess	ean vas
in hib it	re strain	hīn' der	ēār pet
eon de scēnd'	vouch safe	deign	eōt ton
dis em bārk	de bārk	lānd	eōs sa\$
un der gō	en dūre	beār	dām ask
dis sēv' er	sēv' er	pārt	drug get
nū' mer ate	num ber	eount	duf fel
ôś' cil late	vī' brate	swīng	flān' nel
pēr eo late	fīl ter	strāin	flor ence
sūf fo eate	stī fle	choke	fus tian ³⁹
ap pre hēnd'	ar rēst'	seize	grog ram
dis en gāge	de tach	loose	ging ham
oe eā' sion ⁹¹	pro dūce	eause	hol land
in hēr it	pos sēss	hēir	kēr sey-
trān' quil ize ⁵⁷	al lāy	eālm	līn en
pac i fy	ap pease	soothe	lus tring
dis fīg' ūre ⁴⁰	im pāir	mār	mus lin
īn' flu ence	per suāde ³⁶	mōve	sat in
dē vi ate	wañ' der	strāy	tab by
dīs si pate	seāt ter	waste	vel vet
in sti tute	ap point'	fīx	bro eāde'
at tēm' per	sōft' en	fit	bāg' ging
o ver hāng'	pro jēet'	jut	nan keen'
de mōl' ish	de stroy	rāze	broād' cloth
ae qui ēsce ⁶²	as sēnt	yield	sheet ing
in ter mit	sus pend	cease	säck ing

Nouns.

är' bi ter
eoun te nance
fals i ty
pĭn na ele
sen ti nel
a mŭse' ment
i o ta
ĭm' pe tus
pro bā' tion⁷⁹
quĭ' e tŭde⁶²
dis sĕn' sion⁷⁸
är mā da
eon düet or
pō' ten cy
eŭr ri ele
eav i ty
ōr di nance

ŭm' pĭre
vis age
false hood
sŭm mit
sen try
pās time
tĭt tle
im pulse
trī al
re pōse'
dĭs' eord
squad ron⁶²
lēad er
pow er
eär riage
eav ern
stat ūte⁴⁰

jŭdge
face
lie
tōp
guärd
spōrt
jōt
fōrce
proof
rĕst
strĭfe
fleet
chĭef
strĕngth
čhāise
eave
law

Species of Plants.

a eän' thus
ba ril la
ci cū ta
när cĭs sus
po tā to
to mā to
to bāe eo
eär' a way
cel e ry
cic e ly
eham o mile
daf fo dil
eg lan tine
hŷ a cinth
hĕl le bore
jes sa mine
in di go

čhev a liēr'
äl' i ment
ärt i fice
tĕg ū ment⁴⁰
ī dle ness
äp er tŭre
im ple ment
pōr ti eo
sōr cer ess
ad vān' tage
me än der
dis prōf it

hōrse' man
nū tri ment
strāt a gem
eōv er ing
lā zi ness
o pen ing
u tĕn' sil
pĭ āz za
en chānt ress
bĕn' e fit
lab y rinth
det ri ment

knĭght
food
trĭck
eōat
slōth
hole
tool
pōrch
wĭtch
gāin
maze
lōss

lāv' en der
mar i gold
sā vor y
bŭt' ter nut
but ton wōd
cin na mon
eb o ny
hick o ry
mul ber ry
ev er green
sy e a more

Adjectives.

ōp' ū lent⁴⁰
im po tent
re lŭe' tant
trans pārent
au thĕn tie
re pul sive

äl' flu ent
im be cile
un wĭll' ing
pel lū cid
gĕn' ū ine⁴⁰
for bĭd' ding

rĭch
wĕak
lōth
elear
trŭe
eōld

whĭte-cē dar
rĕd-ce dar
rōck-ma ple
sōft-ma ple
bā o bab
är bo ret
är bus cle

SECTION XVII.

Verbs.

at trīb' ūte⁴⁰
 a ban don
 as sem ble
 ae knowl edge
 in vēi gle
 ex erū ci ate⁷²
 in tēr pret
 pro mūl gate
 eās' ti gate
 rat i fy
 reg ū late⁴⁰
 sup pli eate
 eo in cīde'
 eom pre hēnd
 eon tra diet
 dī mīn' ish

as erībe'
 de šert
 eon vēne
 a vow
 se dūce
 tor mēnt
 ex plāin
 pro mūlge
 chas tise
 eon fīrm
 ad jūst
 en trēat
 eon eūr
 in elūde
 gain sāy
 de erease

im pūte'
 for sake
 eol lēt
 eon fess
 en tice
 tōrt' ūre⁴⁰
 ex pound'
 pūb' lish
 pun ish
 sane tion⁷⁹
 ar rānge'
 im plore
 a gree
 eom prīse
 de ny
 lēss' en

Insects.

ānt
 bee
 būg
 flēa
 fly
 mite
 gnāt
 mōth
 drōne
 louse
 tick
 wōrm
 wasp
 breeze
 boud
 dōr

im bō' sōm
 be tō ken
 dis a vow'
 dis o bey
 o ver look
 īn' ter est
 pat ron ize
 nō ti fy

in elōšē'
 fore show
 di\$ own
 re fuse
 in spēet
 eon cērn
 sup pōrt
 in fōrm

sur round'
 de nōte
 de ny
 neg lēt
 re view²³
 en gāge
 fā' vor
 pūb lish

Tools.

saw
 gouge
 rake
 spade
 plow
 shēars
 au' ger
 chī\$ el
 elev is
 eōlt er
 hār row
 ham mer
 hatch et
 hāy-knife
 pītch fork
 sick le
 erā dle
 serāp er

Adjectives.

bār' bar ous
 bois ter ous
 hōr ri ble
 hal cy on
 prox i mate
 ul ti mate
 ma jēs' tie
 cīr' eu lar
 phre nēt' ie⁴⁶
 fāt' ū ous⁴⁰

erū' el
 noi \$y
 drēad ful
 pēace ful
 near est
 fi nal
 state ly
 ro tūnd'
 frān' tie
 fool ish

brū' tal
 loud
 dīre
 eālm
 nēxt
 lāst
 grānd
 round
 mād
 wēak

Nouns.

prög' e ny	ôff' spring
sal a ry	stī pend
sêrv i tūde	slāv er y
eon tōr' tion ⁷⁹	writh ing
eur mūd ġeon ⁵²	nīg gard
en grāv er	seulpt or
eṡ em plar	pat tern
re sem blance	sem blance
tār' di ness	lāte ness
in jūne' tion	pre cept
hōm' i ly	dis eōurse'
apt i tūde	āpt' ness
bound a ry	prē cinet
ēe sta sy	rāpt ūre ⁴⁰
elēan li ness	nēat ness
ob tūse' ness	blūnt ness
eon eūr rence	a gree' ment

īs' sūe ⁷⁶
wā ġes
bōnd age
twist ing
mī šer
eārv er
mōd el
like ness
slow ness
eom mānd'
sēr' mon
fīt ness
lim it
trans port
pūre ness
dūll ness
as sēnt'

Vessels.

bōwl
būtt
eāsk
eān
eup
flāsk
jār
jūg
keg
pāil
pān
mug
tub
tiērcē
erūse
tūrn
vāse

Adjectives.

eā' ri ous	pū' trid
cīr eum speet	eāu tiōus ⁷¹
jōe ū lar ⁴⁰	jō eōse'
jō vi al	jōl' ly
pēnd ū lous ⁴⁰	hang ing
sen sū al ⁶⁹	eār nal
som no lent	drow sy
prod i gal	pro fūse'
ut ter most	ex treme
viġ i lant	a lērt
in sīp' id	vāp' id
in hēr ent	in nāte'
fē' eund	pro līf' ie
re līġ' ious ⁴³	de vout'
elan des tine	sē' eret
īn' fi nite	ēnd less
del i eate	dāin ty
dif fer ent	un like'

rōt' ten
prū dent
wāġ gish
mer ry
swing ing
flesh ly
sleep y
lav ish
fūr thest
watch ful
tāste less
īn born
frūit ful
pī ous
pri vate
īm mēnsē'
tēn' der
dis tīnet'

Measures.

ēll
fōot
īnch
pōle
rōd
rood
mīle
yārd
lēague
Weights.
ounce
pound
drām
grāin
tūn
Seats.
stool
bēnch

SECTION XVIII.

Adjectives.

ăp' po site
 eul pa ble
 ev i dent
 friv o lous
 im mi nent
 mū ta ble
 pēr ma nent
 pēr il ous
 rel e vant
 ri\$ i ble
 stren ū ous⁴⁰
 spher ie al⁴⁶
 mil i tant
 un stā' ble
 im mōr tal
 de vīce ful
 sūit' a ble
 blām a ble
 măn i fest
 triv i al
 im pēnd' ing
 chānge' a ble
 dūr a ble
 dăn ġer ous
 pēr ti nent
 lāugh a ble⁴⁵
 vġ or ous
 glob ū lar⁴⁰
 fġht ing
 in eōn' stant
 un dġ ing
 in vēnt ive

Adjectives.

im plġc' it
 in ces sant
 pa thet ie
 prog nōs tie
 vin dġe tive
 sūb' se quent⁶²
 trāi tor ous
 tēm per ate
 mēr ci less
 ōb so lete
 on er ous
 in fa mous
 ē qua ble⁶²
 in dūl' ġent
 ma tēr nal
 ra pā cious⁶⁷
 im plġed'
 un ceas' ing
 af fġet ing
 fore shōw ing
 re vēnge ful
 fōl' low ing
 treach er ous
 mod er ate
 hard hġart' ed
 un ūsed⁴⁰
 būr' den sōme
 seăn dal ous
 ū ni form⁴⁰
 hu mor ing
 mōth er ly
 rāv en ous

ăm' bi ent	sur round' ing	ob sġrv' ant	re gārd' ful
eō pi ous	a būn dant	er rāt ie	wān' der ing
dġs so lute	li cen tious ⁷¹	in vee tive	a bū' sive
in so lent	in sult ing	im pā tient ⁷¹	un ea \$y
lġ a ble	ex pōsed'	il le gal	un lāw ful
prōs per ous	sue cġss' ful	dis trūst ful	sus pġ' cious
quġr ū lous ⁶²	eom plāin ing	im mod est	in dġ' cent
ea thār' tie	pūr' ga tive	ġn' tri eate	en tăn' gled
eon tġn ġent	cās ū al ⁸⁹	pre eō' cious ⁶⁷	pre ma tūre'
eo rus eant	glit ter ing	rġe' re ant	eow' ard ly
fa mil iar ³⁹	in ti mate	in dis ereet'	im prū' dent
fi dū cġal ⁶⁷	eon fi dent	mār' vel ous	wōn' der ful
lo qua cious	tālġ a tive	nġg gard ly	sōr did ly
nu trġ' tious	noūr ish ing	nō tion al ⁷⁹	fān ci ful
por tent ous	om in ous	mġd dle sōme	of fġ' cious
pū' is sant	pow er ful	mū ti nous	se di' tious
ru bġs' cent	rġd den ing	om nġs' cient ⁷⁴	āl-knōw' ing
tre men dous	ter ri ble	mi nā cious ⁶⁷	thrġat' en ing
il lie it	un lāw' ful	me thōd ie	reg ū lar ⁴⁰

Nouns.

ăv' er age
 bar ri er
 eal en dar
 eom i ty
 eon ti nence
 eol lo quy⁶²
 den i zen
 dig ni ty
 eū eha rist⁴⁰
 ęt y mon
 ex i gence
 run a gate
 grat i tūde
 hēa then ism
 ın dus try
 ın' scī ence
 mas sa ere
 mē' di um
 ǫb sta ele
 ăl ma nae
 eoūr te sy
 chās ti ty
 dī a logue
 cīt i zen
 nō ble ness
 sāe ra ment
 prim i tive
 ūrg en cy
 fū ģi tive
 thānk ful ness
 pā gan ism
 dīl i gence
 ig no rance
 butch er y

Nouns.

de eō' rum
 du ęn na
 e lix ir
 bēn' e fit
 en ti ty
 ǫ pi ate
 rēe ti tūde
 ren e gade
 sat el lite
 sen ti ment
 sym pa thy
 ten e ments
 dis ǫr' der
 fru ı' tıon
 im pōs' tor
 ne gā tion⁷⁹
 op po nent
 dē' cen cy
 gōv ern ess
 eōr di al
 ad vān' tage
 eā ıst ence
 nar eot ie
 ūp' rıght ness
 vag a bond
 at tēnd' ant
 o pin iōn³⁹
 eom pas sion⁸⁰
 pos ses sions
 dis tūrb ance
 en joy ment
 de cēiv er
 de ni al
 op pōs er

mē' te or	fıre' ball	par tı' tıon	di vıs' iōn ⁹²
nu di ty	na ked ness	pe ti' tıon	en trēat y
pān to mime	mīm ie ry	pre ciş' iōn ⁹²	eā ăet ness
ped a gogue	school mās ter	pro vı so	eon di' tıon
pēr fi dy	trēach er y	re tēn tion ⁷⁹	re tāın ing
sāne ti tūde	hō li ness	vē' he mence	vı' o lence
seot o my	dız zi ness	vēr ti go	ġıd di ness
pō tent' ate	sōv er eign	vıs it ant	vıs it or
pu ni ness	līt tle ness	re pūb' lie	com' mon wealth
safe guārd	de fēnse'	ǫ' vert ūre ⁴⁰	pro pō' sal
ār den cy	fēr' ven cy	ex tıne' tion	de strūe tion
ıd i om	dī a leet	a vēr sion ⁷⁸	a void ing
ab sti nence	tēm per ance	in cıte ment	in cēn tive
sē ere cy	prı va cy	com mo tion	ex cıte ment
pro fūse' ness	lāv ish ness	mi gra tion	re möv al
chās' tıse ment	eor rēe' tion ⁷⁹	a bāsh ment	eon fū sion ⁹¹
de fıle' ment	pol lū tıon	ex pan sion	en lārġe ment
in eūr sion ⁷⁸	in va sion ⁹¹	sūf' fer ance	en dūr ance
ob sērv ance	at tēn tion	leg a tōr'	test a tor

SECTION XIX.

Nouns.

elēm' en cy	lěn' i ty	mīld' ness
lū na tie	mā ni ae	măd man
eōr pu lence	flēsh i ness	fat ness
eāt a raet	wa ter fall	eas eāde'
lū na cy	mā ni a	măd' ness
bār ris ter	eoun sel or	law yer
po sī' tiōn	āt ti tūde	pōst ūre ⁴⁰
e ehī' nus	pōr eu pine	hēdġe hog
oe eūr' rence	īn ci dent	e vēnt'
pre cēp tor	īn strūet' or	tū' tor
eon tri' tiōn	com pune tion ⁷⁹	re mōrse'
re fee tion ⁷⁹	re fresh ment	re pāst
dis as ter	mis fōrt ūne ⁴⁰	mis hāp
com pōs ure ⁸⁹	se dāte ness	eālm' ness
dis tēn tion	ex tēn sion ⁷⁸	strēch ing
eōn' gru ence	a gree ment	fit ness

Adjectives.

eōn' tra ry	ōp' po sīte	ād' vērse
ob sti nate	stub born	wīll' ful
fū ri ous	vī o lent	rāġ ing
pli a ble	flēx i ble	pli ant
te di ous	wēa ri sōme	tire sōme
tēm po ral	sēe ū lar ⁴⁰	wōrld ly
ad hē' sive	te nā' cious ⁶⁷	stīck ing
e da cious ⁶⁷	vo ra cious ⁶⁷	greed y
in tēr nal	in tēs tine	īn ward
mo mēnt ous	im pōr tant	weight y
ma lig nant	ma lī' cious	ma līgn'
fu gā cious ⁶⁷	vōl' a tile	flī' ing
ter rīf ic	ter ri ble	fright ful
ēr' ū dite	īn strūet' ed	lēarn ed
mal a pert	īm' pu dent	sau cy
in ex pērt'	un skīll' ful	awk ward
im ma tūre	im pēr feet	un rīpe'
in dis tīnet	eon fūsed'	ob seure

Verbs.

ăb' ro gate	a bôl' ish	an nŭl'
eom mîs' sion ⁸⁰	au' thor ize	em pow' er
děv' as tate	dēs o late	răv' age
dep re date	spō li ate	plun der
ne gō' ti ate ⁷¹	stîp ū late ⁴⁰	băr gain
rěv' er ence	ven er ate	re vērē'
ree om pense	eom pěn' sate	re pay
im pli eate	en tan" gle	in volve
ap prē' ci ate ⁷²	ēs' ti mate	văl' ūe ⁴⁰
in ūn date	o ver flōw'	del ūge
văc' il late	flŭet' ū ate ⁴⁰	wā ver
dis ci pline	ed ū eate ⁴⁰	in struet'
dis eou' r age	dis heärt' en	de jeet
en vī ron	en eom pass	sur round
dis eom pōse'	dis ōr der	dis tŭrb
dis al low	dis ap prōve'	re jēet
dis eon cērt	in ter rupt	frŭs' trate

Nouns and Adjectives.

ap pâr' ent	ôb' vi ous	ěv' i dent
eom' plāi sant	eou' rt e ous	po lîte'
ae eôrd' ant	eôn so nant	a gree ing
de pōrt ment	de mēan' or	be hāv iôr ³⁹
di dăe tie	pre cēp tive	in struet ive
fal lă cious ⁶⁷	de cep tive	de cēit ful
fla gî' ti ous	a trō ci ous ⁶⁷	vîl' lăin ous
nar rā' tion ⁷⁹	re hēars al	re cî' tal
ad hēr ent	pâr' ti san	fôl' low er
în' di gence	pěn ū ry ⁴⁰	pov er ty
sy e o phant ⁴⁶	par a site	flat ter er
es eu lent	ed i ble	ēat a ble
hăr bîn ger	pre eūr' sor	fore rŭn' ner
ăr se nal	mag a zîne'	ărm' o ry
ob lă' tion	ôf' fer ing	săe ri fice ⁸⁵
plēas' ant ry	gāy e ty	mer ri ment
rapt ūr ous ⁴⁰	ēe stăt' ie	trans pōrt' ing
in cēn' tive	stîm' ū lus ⁴⁰	in cîte ment

SECTION XX.

Verbs.

dis sēm' i nate
de lin e ate
ex eō ri ate
e vāe ū ate⁴⁰
ob nū bi late
re frīg er ate
in sin ū ate⁴⁰

Nouns.

eom mōd' i ties
ap pa ri' tiōn
hi lār' i ty
di rēet o ry
me rid i an
vi cis si tūde
lam en tā' tion⁷⁹
os ten ta tion

sprēad
sketch
skin
quit⁶²
eloud
eool
hīnt

goods
ghōst
mīrth
guīde
noon
chānge
plaint
pōmp

Verbs.

ae eū' mu late
ae eōm pa ny
eom mū ni eate
eon eāt e nate
eor rob o rate
de eap i tate
e rad i eate
eē ās per ate
e vap o rate
re an i mate
re tal i ate
al lē vi ate
ar tīe ū late⁴⁰
ea lum ni ate
eo ag ū late⁴⁰
de erep i tate

a māss'
at tēnd
im pārt
eon nēet
eon fīrm
be hēad
up root
en rāge
eē hāle
re vive
re quite⁶²
līght' en
ūt ter
slan der
etūr dle
erāck le

Nouns and Adjectives.

be nēf' i cent
i den ti eal
per spie ū ous⁴⁰
en gāg ed ness
in def i nite
ēq' ui ta ble⁵⁷
est ū a ry⁴⁰
ex trēm' i ty
in vet er ate
e mā' ci ā ted⁷²
in ter mīn' gle
īn' stru ment
as sēss' ment
lo eal i ty
do nā tion⁷⁹
mīn' i mum
mū ti late
sēp ul cher

kīnd
same
elear
zeal
vague
jūst
frith
end
ōld
lean
mīx
tool
tāx
plāce
gīft
lēast
maim
tōmb

in tēr' ro gate
in vig or ate
pre var i eate
pēr' e grin ate

ir ri gā' tion⁷⁹
re cēp' ta ele
in quis i tive⁶²
va eū i ty
eon cīl i ate
dis a būse'
ce lēs' tial³⁹
rēv' e nūe
re mīs' sion⁸⁰
in tel li gent
stu pid i ty
ap pre hēn' sive
in gēn' ious³⁹
a cērb i ty

quēs' tiōn⁶²
strength en
quib ble⁶²
jōūr ney

Miscellaneous.

wā' ter ing
re cēiv' er
in quir ing
ēmp' ti ness
pro pī' ti ate
un de cēive'
hēav' en ly
in eōme
pār don
knōw ing
dūll ness
fēar ful
skīll ful
sour ness

Nouns.

a bĭl' i ty	pow' er
ae eliv i ty	as cĕnt'
a nil i ty	dō' tage
a rid i ty	dry ness
au dac i ty	bold ness
au x̄ il ia ry ³⁹	hĕlp ing
de bil i ty	wĕak ness
de lin quen cy ⁵⁷ ₃₆	fail ūre ⁴⁰
de vex i ty	slōp ing
ex per i ment	tri al
e mol ū ment ⁴⁰	prōf it
ha bil i ment	elōth ing
i den ti ty	same ness
in sig ni a	bădg es
mag nif i cence	grănd eūr ⁴⁰
ma lev o lence	ill-will'
men dac i ty	fălse' hōd

Kinds of Garments.

bĭb	ā' prōn ²⁵
eōat	eās' sock
eăp	jip po
eāpe	kĭr tle
eloak	mĭt ten
frōck	tū nie
gown	trow sers
glōve	sur tōut'
quĭlt ⁶²	van dŷke
rōbe	
sōck	Pertaining to Garments, or Things worn.
shĭrt	
shawl	bŭt' ton
skĭrt	eol lar
săck	eōr set
seărf	gŭs set
vĕst	kĕr chief

pa răl' y sis	pal' sy
pro prĭ e ty	fĭt ness
pro fĭ'' cien cy	prog ress
te mer' i ty	rash ness
rus tic i ty	rŭde ness
sphe ric i ty ⁴⁶	round ness
a pol o gy	ex cŭse'
de eliv i ty	de scĕnt
dev as tā' tion ⁷⁹	hăv' oe
er ū dĭ'' tiōn	lĕarn ing
eo a li'' tiōn	ŭn iōn ⁴⁰ ₃₉
in de pend' ence	free dōm
eb ul li'' tiōn	boil ing
im mi nŭ' tiōn	de erĕase'
val e dĭe tiōn	fâre wĕll
ăg' ri eŭlt ūre ⁴⁰	fărm' ing
pul ehri tŭde	beaŭ ty
ar rĕar' age	ar rĕars'
sus ten tā' tiōn	sup port

Cloth.

bāize
erape
chĭntz ⁶⁶
felt
gauze
lawn
plăid
plush
rug
sĕrge
sĭlk

Shrubs.

eāne
hĕdge
hĕath
roŕe
broom
thōrn

lĭn' ing
pōck et
rib bon
tip pet
frill

Kinds of Fruit.

ā' corn
bŭr rel
eur rant
dam son
fil bert
mel on
nut meg
eō eōa
rai sin
ha zel nut
pine'-ap ple
măz ard
wal nut

Adjectives.

a nõn' y mous	nāme' less
eon viv i al	fēs tal
im pē ri al	roy al
in dīg e nous	nā tive
le git i mate	law ful
pos tē ri or	lāt ter
so līc' it ous	anx ious ⁶⁰
sub sērv i ent	ūse ful ⁴⁰
ul tē ri or	fūr ther
ā' mi a ble	lōve ly
sāl ū ta ry ⁴⁰	whōle some
am i ea ble	frīend ly
ōr di na ry	com mon
sēe ond a ry	see ond
sed en ta ry	sit ting
tran si to ry	fleet ing
hor i zōn' tal	lēv el

Land.

eoūn' try
eoun ty
eān ton
īsl and
īsth mus
mount ain
prōv ince
prāi rie

Games.

bill' iards ³⁹
check ers
raf fle
ten nis

Insects.

bee' tle
bēd bug
erick et

Furniture.

bēds
stools
bōwls
brooms
chāirs
chēsts
chūrn
elōck
desks
fōrks
jārs
knīves
lāmps
mats
pan\$
pāils
plates

Miscellaneous.

eōn' trast	op po sī' tīon
pref ace	in tro due' tion ⁷⁹
pre pēnsē'	pre eon cēived'
fore stāll	an tīc' i pate
prīs' tine	ō rig i nal
spe' cial	par tie ū lar ⁴⁰
mōurn' ful	lām' ent a ble
mo dish	fash iōn a ble
lone ly	sol i ta ry
prē' cious	val ū a ble ⁴⁰
eā āet'	me thōd' ie al
tī' dings	in tel li gence
rāv el.	dis en tām' gle
wānt āge	de fī' cien cy
wōn der	ad mi rā' tion ⁷⁹
īn crease	aug men ta tion
pro fāne'	ir rēv' er ent
re buke	rep re hēn' sion ⁷⁸

gād' fly
bēan fly
a phis ⁴⁶
bōt fly
ox fly
wee vīl

Salts.

āl' um
ep som
bō rax
glāub er's
gŷp sum

Bedding.

blānk' et
ham mock
mat tress
pal let
erā dle
pīl low

spoons
sereen
stōves
stānds
tōngs
trāy
ūrn\$
wheels ⁴⁹
dīsh' es
chī na
ba sīn\$
būck ets
plat ters
sō fa
sāl vers
tā bles
shōv el\$
pītch ers
bel lōws

SECTION XXI.

Miscellaneous.

Water.

ce lēb' ri ty	re nown'	fāme	bāy
in ġen ū ous ⁴⁰	eān' did	frānk	eove
eri tē ri on	stand ard	rūle	ereek
fas tīd i ous	squēam ish ⁶²	nīce	flood
de mār kā' tion ⁷⁹	līm it	bound	frīth
ex pe dī' tīon	dis pātch'	speed	gulf
par tīc' i pate	par tāke	shāre	lāke
nū' ga to ry	fū' tile	ūse' less ⁴⁰	pōnd
a bōm' i nate	ab hōr'	de tēst'	pool
in aū gu rate	in dūet	in vest	rīll
pro erās ti nate	de fēr	de lāy	sēa
prog nōs tie ate	fore shōw	fore tēll	brook
re pū di ate	dis eārd	re ject	spring
ob līt er ate	e rāse	ef fāce	strēam
ab brē vi ate	a brīdġe	shōrt' en	sound
ex pa tri ate	ēx' ile	bān ish	būrn

Land.

ae cēl' er ate	hās' ten	quīck' en ⁶²	ēarth
as sid ū ous ⁴⁰	sēd ū lous ⁴⁰	dīl i ġent	cāpe
māt' ri mo ny	wed lock	mar riāġe	isle
rep ū tā' tion ⁷⁹	re pūte'	ered it	plāt
trep i da tion	trē' mor	trem bling	stāte
se vēr' i ty	rīġ or	striet ness	town
in iġ ui tous ⁵⁷	wick ed	un jūst'	Beds.
in ad vērt' ent	heed less	eāre' less	couch
ār tīl' le ry	ōrd nance	eān non	eōt
eom pat i ble	eon sīst' ent	sūit a ble	bunk
in teg ri ty	prōb i ty	hōn est y	Earths.
mu nīf i cent	ġen er ous	lib er al	elāy
pe ti' tīon er	sup pli cant	sup pli ant	loam
si mīl' i tūde	sim i le	līke ness	mārl
me phit ie ⁴⁶	poi sōn ous	nōx ious ⁶⁰	mōld
eon trae tion	shōrt en ing	shrink ing	soil
se eū ri ty	pro tēe' tion	sāfe ty	līme
in thrall ment	sērv' i tūde	bōnd āġe	chālk
ma līġ ni ty	vīr ū lence	mal ice	

SECTION XXII.

Adjectives.

au spī' cious
 eo\$ met' ie
 ärd' ū ous⁴⁰
 hōr ta tive
 nō ta ble
 pla ea ble
 pāl pa ble
 par a mount
 tūr bu lent
 vīs i ble
 vin ci ble
 in tri eate
 lū era tive
 pro pī' tious
 im promp' tu
 sub ȧl tērn

fā' vor a ble
 beaū ti fȳ ing
 la bō' ri ous
 ad vī so ry
 re mārķ a ble
 ap pēa\$ a ble
 per cēp ti ble
 su pē ri or
 tu mūlt ū ous⁴⁹
 di\$ cērn i ble⁸⁵
 eōn' quer a ble⁵⁷
 eom pli ea ted
 prōf it a ble
 mēr ci ful
 ex tēm' po re
 in fē ri or

Instruments of
Music.

bān' dore
 bag pipe
 bū gle
 eōr net
 cȳm bal
 fid dle
 haut boy¹⁸
 jew\$ harp²²
 ōr gan
 sāk but
 spin et
 tā bor
 tīm brel
 bas soon'
 guit ār

Nouns.

īn' fi del
 me mēn' to
 mī ā\$ ma
 lēx' i eon
 dis būrse' ment
 in vēst ment
 eā emp tion⁷⁹
 dys pep sy
 re traē tion
 es trānge ment
 īm' po tence
 meas' ure ment⁸⁹
 in ter. diet
 a nāl' o gy
 e brī e ty
 fi dēl i ty
 fra tēr ni ty
 hu mīl i ty

un be lēv' er
 re mēm' bran cer
 ef flū vi a
 dīē' tion a ry⁷⁹
 ex pēn' di tūre
 in ves ti ture
 im mū ni ty
 in di gēs' tion
 re ean tā tion
 āl ien a tion³⁹
 in a bīl i ty
 men su rā tion
 pro hi bī' tiōn
 re \$ēm' blance
 drūnk' en ness
 fāith ful ness
 brōth er hood
 hūm ble ness

bāse'-vi ol
 trūm pet

Verse, Poetry.

dāē' tyl
 ep ie
 ee logue
 gēōr gie
 ī dyl
 lȳr ie
 pē an
 spōn dee
 trō chee
 stān za
 blank-verse
 rhȳme
 sāt' īre
 i ām' bie
 pās' tor al
 an a pēs' tie

Verbs.

ea pīt' ū late⁴⁰
 de lib er ate
 dis erim i nate
 dis eoun te nance
 ha bīt ū ate⁴⁰
 in eār cer ate
 eom mēm o rate
 re cip ro eate
 dis en tăn" gle
 un der val' ūe⁴⁰
 de pöp' ū late⁴⁰
 de bil i tate
 pre pon der ate
 re mū ner ate
 spe cīf i eate
 mo nop o lize
 āg' grand ize

sur rēn' der
 eon sid er
 dis tin" guish³⁶
 dis eour' age
 æ eus tom
 im pris on
 cēl' e brate
 in ter chānge'
 ēx' tri eate
 un der rāte'
 dis pēo' ple
 en fee ble
 out weigh¹
 rēe' om pense
 spec i fy
 en grōss'
 dīg' ni fy

Precious Stones.

āg' ate
 ber yl
 crys tal
 dī a mond
 jew el²²
 jā cinth
 jā s per
 ō nyx
 o pal
 rū by
 sār dīne
 sār phīre⁴⁷
 tō paz

Metals.

ēōp' per
 eō balt
 nīck el

Nouns.

a lāe' ri ty
 al lē ġi ance
 a vīd i ty
 hos til i ty
 in iq ui ty⁵⁷
 pro ġen i tor
 mōn' o logue
 eom pe tence
 u tīl' i ty
 ea lam i ty
 pos ter i ty
 re cip i ent
 ur ban i ty
 eo ad jū' tor
 dis so lu tion⁷⁹
 res ti tu tion
 va eū' i ty
 mal e fāe' tor

cheer' ful ness
 loy al ty
 ēa ger ness
 ēn mi ty
 wick ed ness
 an ces tor
 so līl' o quy⁶²
 suf fi" cien cy
 ūse' ful ness⁴⁰
 mis fōrt' ūne⁴⁰
 de scēnd ants
 re cēiv er
 po lite ness
 as sīst ant
 di\$ solv ing
 re stōr ing
 ēmp' ti ness
 erim i nal

Metals.

bull' iōn³⁹
 bī\$ muth
 ī ron³⁵
 pew ter²²
 sīl ver

Fish.

grām' pus
 her ring
 had dock
 shīn er
 mūl let
 floun der
 bār bel
 pōl lard
 sałm ōn
 suck er
 stūr ġeon⁵²
 hal i but

Nouns.

ad ū lā' tion⁴⁰
 dim i nu tion
 eă\$' ū al ty⁸⁹₄₀
 hōr ti eult ūre⁴⁰
 ōr a to ry
 pār si mo ny
 mēr ce na ry
 in sur rēe' tion
 in ean tā tion
 pro lon' ga' tion
 req ui \$i' tōn⁵⁷₃₆
 ren o vā tion
 res ig na tion
 lim it a tion
 de līr' i um
 ăe' eu ra cy
 sep a ra tist

flăt' ter y
 less en ing
 ae ci dent
 gār den ing
 ėl o quence⁶²
 spâr ing ness
 hīre ling
 se dī' tōn
 en chânt' ment
 lēngth' en ing
 re quīr' ing
 re new al²²
 sub mīs sion⁸⁰
 re strie tion⁷⁹
 de rānge ment
 pre cī' \$iōn
 dis sent er

Diseases of Man.

ā' gue
 ăn thrax
 asth ma
 bel lon
 ean cer
 eank er
 ehol e ra
 eol ie
 fē ver\$
 chīl blāin
 drop sy
 grav el
 hēr pēs
 hīe eoŭgh⁶⁴
 hū mor\$
 jāun dice
 mēas le\$

Adjectives.

ap prō' pri ate
 chi mēr i eal
 ef fem i nate
 im pet ū ous⁴⁰
 in vid i ous
 i tin er ant
 me lō di ous
 re cīp ro eal
 eon eom i tant
 de leet a ble
 eom menc ing
 in sid i ous
 eom mō di ous
 op pro bri ous
 prēd' a to ry
 mi\$ er a ble
 pre eă' ri ous
 e lăb o rate

pe eul' iar³⁹
 făn' ci ful
 wōm an ish
 vī o lent
 ěn vi ous
 trav el ing
 mū sie al
 mūt ū al⁴⁰
 at tēnd' ing
 de līght ful
 be gīn ning
 in snâr ing
 eon vēm ient³⁹
 re proach ful
 plūn' der ing
 un hăp' py
 un cēr tain
 lă' bored

quīn' sy⁶²

rat tles
 seūr vy
 tēt ters
 pleū ri sy
 ty phus⁴⁶
 ūl cer\$
 whit low
 ea tār rh'
 rīck' ets
 phthi\$ ie

Diseases of
Beasts.

found' er
 glānd ers
 mur rain
 spav in
 an' ti eor
 stag gers

SECTION XXIII.

COUPLETS OF WORDS UNLIKE IN PRONUNCIATION AND MEANING.

- A' ERE, 160 square rods.
 Ā EHOR, a disease on the head.
 AD VĪCE', counsel; admonition.
 AD VĪSE, to give counsel.
 ĀNĒH' OR, for holding a ship.
 ĀNK ER, a measure of spirits.
 BĀL' LAD, a trivial song.
 BĀL LET, a theatrical dance.
 BĀL LOT, a ticket for voting.
 BŌD' ICE, stays for women.
 BŌD IES, the plural of *body*.
 BRĪ' DLE, of a horse; a check.
 BRĪD AL, belonging to marriage.
 ĒĀR' OL, a song of joy; to warble.
 ĒŌR AL, a marine production.
 ĒŌR OL, of a plant.
 CĒ' DAR, an evergreen tree.
 CĒDER, one who transfers a claim.
 CĒL' LAR, the room under a house.
 SĒLL ER, one who sells.
 ĒŌL' LAR, for the neck.
 CHŌL ER, anger; passion; bile.
 ĒŌR' SET, a bodice for ladies.
 ĒŌS SET, a lamb raised by hand.
 ĒOUN' CIL, an assembly. [vice.
 ĒOUN SEL, advice; to give ad-
 ĒŪR' RANT, a shrub and its fruit.
 ĒŪR RENT, passing; a flowing.
 CŪM' BAL, a musical instrument.
 SŪM BOL, a sign; an emblem; a
 DE VĪCE', contrivance; trick. [type.
 DE VĪSE, to contrive; to plan.
 ĒI' THER, one of two; each.
 Ē THER, a light, volatile fluid.
 E LŪDE', to escape by artifice.
 AL LŪDE, to refer to indirectly.
 IL LŪDE, to mock or deceive.
 GĀM' BLE, to play for a wager.
 GĀM BOL, to skip and play.
 GĀM BREL, hind leg of a horse.
 GĀNT' LET, a military punishment.
 GĀUNT LET, an iron glove.
 JĒST' ER, one given to jesting.
 ĠĒST ŪRE⁴⁰, action in speaking.
 LĀT' IN, language of ancient Ro-
 LĀT TEN, iron plates, tinned. [mans.
 LĪ' AR, one who tells lies.
 LŪRE, a kind of harp.
 LĪGH'T' NING, a flash in the clouds.
 LĪGH'TEN ING, making lighter. [use.
 LŪM' BER, timber prepared for
 LŪM BAR, pertaining to the loins.
 MĀN' NER, method; custom.
 MĀN OR, a lord's domain.
 MĀT' IN, pertaining to morning.
 MĀT TING, materials for mats.
 MĀT' TRESS, a quilted hair-bed.
 MĀT RICE, a mold, as for type.
 MĒT' TLE, spirit; ardor.
 MĒT AL, as gold, silver, &c.
 MĪN' ER, one who digs metals.
 MĪ NOR, one under age; less.
 PĀL' ATE, part of the mouth.
 PĀL LET, a painter's color-board.
 PŌR' TION⁷⁹, a separate part.
 PŌ TION, a draught; a dose.
 PRĪN' CES, the plural of *prince*.
 PRĪN CESS, a royal lady.
 PRŌF' IT, gain; advantage.
 PRŌPH ET⁴⁶, one who foretells.
 RĀB' BET, to lap and join boards.
 RĀB BIT, a small animal.
 RĀ' ZOR, an instrument for shav-
 RĀIS ER, one that raises. [ing.
 RĪG' GER, one that rigs or dresses.
 RĪG OR, severity; strictness.
 SĀB' BATH, the day for holy rest.
 SĀB A OTH, armies; hosts. [on.
 SĀL' VER, plate to present things
 SĀL VOR, one who saves a ship.
 SEŪLPT' OR, an artist in sculpture.
 SEŪLPT ŪRE⁴⁰, carved work.
 SHĀ GREEN', a kind of leather.
 ŌHA GRĪN, ill-humor; vexation.
 SPĒ' CIE⁷⁵, money in coin.
 SPĒ CIĒS⁶⁷, a class of any thing.
 SŪCK' ER, a fish; a shoot.
 SŪE EOR, relief; to deliver.
 TRĀV' EL, to pass; to journey.
 TRĀV' AIL, to labor with pain.
 VĪ' AL, a small bottle.
 VĪ OL, a stringed instrument.

SECTION XXIV.

COUPLETS OF WORDS UNLIKE IN PRONUNCIATION AND MEANING.

- AF FŪ' SION⁹¹, a pouring upon.
 EF FŪ SION, a pouring forth. [parts.
 ĂN' A LŪZE, to separate into
 ĂN NAL IZE, to write annals.
 ĂP' PO SITE, suitable; fit.
 ƠP PO SITE, contrary in position.
 ĂS' PER ATE, to make rough.
 ĂS PI RATE, an aspirated letter.
 BĪN' NA ELE, a ship's compass-box.
 BĪN O ELE, a kind of telescope.
 BŪT' TER IS, tool for paring hoofs.
 BŪT TRESS, a prop; an abutment.
 ƆĂL' EN DAR, an almanac. [&c.
 ƆĂL EN DER, hot press for cloths,
 ƆĂP' I TAL, seat of government.
 ƆĂP I TOL, a government house.
 CĒNT' Ū RY⁴³, a hundred years.
 CĒN TAŪ RY, the name of a plant.
 CHRŌN' IE AL, of long duration.
 CHRŌN I ELE, to record events.
 CO LĂ' TION⁷⁹, the act of straining.
 COL LĂ TION, a repast.
 ƎM' I NENT, distinguished; celebrated.
 ƎM MI NENT, impending. [ed.
 ƎX' ER CISE, a task; to practice.
 ƎX OR CISE, to expel evil spirits.
 FAC TĪ' TIOUS, labored; unnatural.
 FIE TĪ' TIOUS, feigned; counterfeit.
 FŌRM' ALLY, according to forms.
 FŌR MER LY, in time past.
 IN ĠĒN' IOUS³⁹, skillful to invent.
 IN ĠĒN Ū OUS⁴³, free from reserve.
 LĪE' O RICE, a balsamic root.
 LĪCK ER ISH, eager to enjoy; nice.
 LĪN' I MENT, a soft ointment.
 LĪN E A MENT, outline; feature.
 ŌR' A ELE, the answer of a god.
 ĂU RI ELE, the external ear.
 ŌR' DI NANCE, an established race.
 ŌRD NANCE, heavy artillery. [rates.
 PAR TĪ' TĪŌN, that which separates.
 PE TĪ' TĪŌN, a prayer; a request.
 PŌP' Ū LOUS⁴⁹, full of people.
 PŌP Ū LACE⁴⁰, the common people.
 PŌ' TA BLE, fit to be drank.
 PŌRT A BLE, that may be carried.
 ƆŌN' FI DANT, one intrusted with se-
 ƆŌN FI DENT, bold; positive. [crets.
 ƆŌR' PO RAL, relating to the body.
 ƆOR PŌ' RE AL, having a body.
 ƆŪV' RI ER, one sent in haste.
 ƆŪR RI ER, a dresser of leather. [cil.
 ƆOUN' CILOR, member of a coun-
 ƆOUN SEL OR, one who counsels.
 DĒF' ER ENCE, respect for others.
 DĪF FER ENCE, diversity; disagree-
 DE SCĒND' ANT, offspring. [ment.
 DE SCĒND ENT, falling.
 DE VĪS' ER, one who contrives.
 DE VĪS OR, one who bequeaths.
 DI VĪ SOR, the number that divides.
 E LĪS' IŌN⁹², cutting off a vowel
 E LŪS I AN⁹⁰, blissful; delightful.
 E LŪ' SION⁹¹, escape by artifice.
 IL LŪ SION, a false show.
 AL LŪ SION, indirect reference.
 E RŪP' TION⁷⁹, a breaking forth.
 IR RŪP TION, a bursting in.
 PRĒC' E DENT, an example.
 PRĒS I DENT, a presiding officer.
 PRĪN' CI PAL, a chief instructor.
 PRĪN CI PLE, a general or settled
 PRŌPH' E CY⁴⁶, a prediction. [truth.
 PRŌPH ESŪ, to foretell future events.
 RĂD' I CAL, original; thorough.
 RĂD I ELE, the germ of a root.
 AL LE GĂ' TION⁷⁹, the thing declared.
 AL LI GĂ TION, a rule of arithmetic.
 ƆŌN' ƎR MĂ' TION⁷⁹, proof.
 ƆON FOR MĂ TION, structure.
 DE FŌRM' I TY, unnatural shape.
 DIF FŌRM I TY, unlikeness.
 ƎX' E ƆŪ TER, one who performs.
 E Ǝ Ɔ' Ū TOR⁴⁰, settler of an estate.
 LEĠ IS LĂ' TOR, a lawgiver. [ers.
 LEĠ IS LĂT Ū RE⁴⁰, body of lawgiv-
 MĪL' LE NA RY, space of 100 yds.
 MĪL' LI NER Y, head-dresses, &c.
 PETRI FĂE' TION, a turning to stone.
 PUTRE FĂE TION, process of rotting.
 STĂ' TION A RY, fixed in a place.
 STĂ TION ER Y, paper, pens, &c.

SECTION XXV.

Miscellaneous.

cîr' eum stance
 be nêv' o lence
 ex pē di ent
 eon sum mǎ' tion⁷⁹
 eom pe tî' tiôn
 op er ā' tion
 ob li ga tion
 ma lěv' o lence
 in ves ti gate
 eĕ hil a rate
 mag nif i cent
 dex ter i ty
 ăd' ver sa ry
 ig no min y
 ep i dēr' mis
 un der stănd ing

eon dî' tiôn
 chăr' i ty
 sũt a ble
 eom plē' tion
 rî' val ry
 a ġen cy
 eôn traet
 en mi ty
 serû ti nize
 en lîv' en
 ma jēs tie
 ex pērt ness
 ěn' e my
 in fa my
 eũ ti ele
 ın tel leet

stāte
 lõve
 fît
 end
 strîfe
 wōrk
 bōnd
 spîte
 sēarch
 cheer
 grănd
 skill
 fōe
 shăre
 skîn
 mînd

de bîl' i tate
 ex ten ū ate⁴⁰
 ob strep er ous
 e pit o me
 ex tē ri or
 e lu ci date
 hab i tǎ' tion⁷⁹
 eôn' tu me ly
 an i mad vĕrt'
 eĕ ǫn' er ate
 ex tēr min ate
 su per flu ous
 oe eu pǎ' tion
 laz a rĕt to
 re vĕr' ber ate
 ăl ter eā' tion
 ıl lūs' tri ous
 in noe ū ous⁴⁰

e nēr' vate
 pǎl' li ate
 elam or ous
 a brîdġ' ment
 ex tēr nal
 ıl lūs trate
 rēs i dence
 in so lence
 erit i cișe
 dis bŭr' den
 ex tîr pate
 re dŭn dant
 em ploy ment
 hōs' pi tal
 re ăeh' o
 sub mis sive
 eon ten tion
 ăm' i nent
 in no cent

wĕak' en
 lĕss en
 noi \$y
 ăb straet
 out ward
 ex plāin'
 a bode
 re proach
 cĕn' sŭre⁶⁹
 ae quĭt'⁶²
 de stroy
 ūse' less⁴⁰
 bu\$ i ness¹⁷
 pĕst-house
 re \$ound'
 dŭ' ti ful
 dis pŭte'
 fǎ' mous
 hărm less

SECTION XXVIII.

Miscellaneous.

pro fī' cien cy
 eom pul' so ry
 ad vent ūre sōme⁴⁰
 de mon stra tive
 es tab lished⁸²
 un cīr eum speet
 e vēnt ū ate⁴⁰
 eon tēr mi nous
 eon tu mā' ciōus⁶⁷
 sus ten ta tion⁷⁹
 dis po sī' tiōn
 des pe rā tion
 en ter tain ment
 eom pāt' i ble
 eon sum mā' tion
 par tīc' i pant
 in eli nā' tion

ad vānce' ment
 eom pēl ling
 hāz' ard ous
 eon elū' sive
 eon firmed
 in eāu tiōus⁷¹
 tērm' in ate
 bōr der ing
 ōb sti nate
 māin te nance
 ar rānge' ment
 hōpe' less ness
 a mūse' ment
 eon sīst ent
 eom plē tion⁷⁹
 par tāk er
 tēnd' en cy

prōg' ress
 fōr cing
 dār ing
 cēr tain
 fixed⁸²
 heed' less
 īs sūe⁷⁶
 tōuch ing
 per vēse'
 sup pōrt
 mēth' od
 de spāir'
 trēat' ment
 fīt ting
 end ing
 shār er
 lēan ing

de vēl' op ment
 dis eon so late
 as ton ish ment
 de cī phered⁴⁶
 eom pre hēn' sive
 pēr' emp to ry
 sane ti mo ny
 su per vī' sor
 en er gēt ie
 īn' do lent ly
 mol es tā' tion⁷⁹
 nēg' li gēnt ly
 ob seu rā' tion
 ōb' sti nate ly
 o ver rūl' ing
 pas sīv' i ty
 pīt' i ful ness
 in ād' e quate⁶²
 in an i mate

dis elōs' ure⁸⁹
 de jēet ed
 a māze ment
 ex plained
 ea pa ciōus⁶⁷
 āb' so lute
 de vout' ness
 o ver seer'
 vīg' or ous
 slug gish ly
 an noy' ance
 heed' less ly
 ob seūr' ing
 stūb' born ly
 eon trōl' ling
 pās' sive ness
 ten der ness
 in eom plēte'
 spīr' it less

un fōld' ing
 eōm' fort less
 eon fū' sion⁹¹
 un fold ed
 ex tēn sive
 pōs i tive
 hō li ness
 in spēet' or
 fōr' ci ble
 lā zi ly
 dis tūrb' ance
 re mīss ly
 dār k' en ing
 wīll ful ly
 di rēet' ing
 sub mis sion⁸⁰
 eom pas sion
 de feet ive
 in aet ive

—Miscellaneous.—

e möll' ient³⁹
 ef frönt er y
 per cĭp i ent
 un der tāk' ing
 re šĭd' ū um⁴⁰
 nēc' es sa ry
 ti mĭd' i ty
 eon see ū tive⁴⁰
 in cip i ent
 in ad vērt' ence
 im prĭs' on ment
 im mae ū late⁴⁰
 im per a tive
 cĭr eum fer ence
 i rās ci ble
 in fĭrm i ty
 re sūs ci tate

lē' ni ent
 ĭm pu dence
 per cĕp' tive
 ad vent ūre⁴⁰
 re mĕin der
 es sĕn tial⁷¹
 eow' ard ice
 sue ceed' ing
 be gĭn ning
 nĕg' li gence
 eon fĭne' ment
 un de fĭled'
 im pĕ' ri ous
 pe rĭph er y⁴⁶
 ĭr' ri ta ble
 wĕak ness
 re vĭv' i fy

sôft' en ing
 saũ ci ness
 per cĕiv' ing
 ĕn' ter prise
 res i due
 req ui site⁵⁷₃₆
 fĕar fũl ness
 fōl low ing
 eom mĕnc' ing
 ō' ver sight
 re strĕint'
 spōt' less
 eom mĕnd' ing
 pe rĭm e ter
 pās' sion ate⁸⁰
 dĭs ēase'
 re vive

cer e mō' ni ous
 eon ti gu i ty
 e eo nōm ie al
 in di vid ū al⁴⁰
 plu vi am e ter
 pri mo gē ni al
 hy per bo re an
 an i mōs i ty
 o le āg i nous
 per spi eũ i ty
 sub i tā ne ous
 su per cĭl i ous
 sub sĭd' i a ry
 di lap i da ted
 hi e ro glŷph' ie⁴⁶
 in fat ū ā tion⁴⁰₇₉
 ĭm' po tent ly
 ex pĕ' di en cy
 in tĕn tion al ly

fōrm' al
 eōn taet
 frũ gal
 sĭn" gle
 rĕin'-gāuge
 fĭrst-bōrn
 nōrth ern
 hā tred
 oil y
 elĕar ness
 sũd den
 haugh ty
 āid ing
 de eāyed'
 ĕm' blem
 fol ly
 wĕak ly
 fĭt ness
 de sĭgn' ed ly

Buildings.

är' se nal
 hōs pi tal
 mu šĕ' um
 meet' ing house
 nũn ner y
 syn a gogue
 thĕ a ter
 ea thĕ' dral
 pan thĕ' on
 ro tũn da
 stĕtĕ'-prĭs' on

Quadrupeds.

ieh neũ' mon
 o pōs sum
 kan" ga roo'
 eha mĕ' le on
 zo ôph a gan⁴³
 är ma dĭl' lo

SECTION XXIX.

Miscellaneous.

in serû' ta ble
 de fîn i tive
 vîl' lain ous ly
 eom plā' cen cy
 pro mul gā' tion⁷⁹
 eon tem pla tion
 eor re spōnd ent
 pūnet' ū al ly⁴⁰
 in au spī' cious
 at tēnt' ive ly
 dee la rā' tion
 dis re spēet fūl
 de spīte' fūl ly
 cir eum vēr' tion
 a mūse' ment
 di vēr si ty

un sēarch' a ble
 de term in ate
 în' fa mous ly
 ap pro bā' tion⁷⁹
 pub li ea tion
 med i ta tion
 ăn' swer a ble
 serû pu lous ly
 un fōrt' ū nate⁴⁰
 dīl i gēnt ly
 af fīr mā tion
 ir rēv' er ent
 ma li' cious ly
 im po sī' tiōn
 ree re ā' tion
 dīf' fer ence

hīd' den
 fī nal
 base ly
 plēas ure⁸⁹
 nō tice
 stūd y
 sūit ed
 eā' āet' ly
 un luck y
 eāre' fūl ly
 as sēr' tion⁷⁹
 un cīv il
 seōrn' fūl ly
 de cēp' tion
 di vēr sion⁷⁸
 un like ness

dis fīg' ūre ment⁴⁰
 af fee tion ate ly⁷⁹
 dis a gree' a ble
 dis sat is fāe' tion
 eom mi\$ er ā tion
 eom pli mēnt' a ry
 eon spīe' ū ous ly⁴⁰
 cir eum rō' ta ry
 de tērm in ā' tion
 de bil i ta tion
 del e tē' ri ous
 eon tu me li ous
 de rōg' a to ry
 vol a tīl' i ty
 in jū' ri ous ly
 so lic i tūde
 so lic it ā' tion
 ae ri mō' ni ous
 eon tra dīet o ry

de fōrm' i ty
 tēn' der ly
 un plēas' ant
 dis eon tēnt'
 eom pās' sion⁸⁰
 o blīg ing
 ō' pen ly
 re vōlv' ing
 de cis iōn⁹²
 fee' ble ness
 de strūet' ive
 re prōach fūl
 de trāet ing
 līve' li ness
 hūrt fūl ly
 anā ī' e ty
 sup pli eā' tion⁷⁹
 eor rō' sive
 in eon sīst' ent

de fāce' ment
 lōv' ing ly
 of fēn' sive
 dis like'
 pīt' y
 cīv il
 plāin ly
 tūrn ing
 pūr pose
 wēak ness
 dēad ly
 a bū' sive
 de grād ing
 lēv' i ty
 wrōng fūl ly
 ēarn est ness
 en trēat' y
 shārp
 eōn' tra ry

Miscellaneous.

e qui līb' ri um⁶²
 as si dū i ty
 hēt' e ro dox y
 dis sat is fāe' to ry
 flex i bīl' i ty
 in ter mu tā' tion⁷⁹
 re pu di a tion
 el e mēnt' a ry
 in ū tīl i ty⁴⁰
 in ter lo eū' tion
 dis rēp' ū ta ble⁴⁰
 dis hon or a ble
 dis eon tīn' ū ance⁴⁰
 dis a gree a bly
 sub or di nā' tion
 cir eum ām' bi ent
 eon fra tēr ni ty

ē' qui poise
 dīl i gence
 her e sy
 dis plēas' ing
 plī' an cy
 in ter change
 re jēe' tion⁷⁹
 prī' ma ry
 ūse less ness⁴⁰
 di a logue
 dis grāce' ful
 re proach ful
 ces sa tion
 un plēas' ant ly
 sub jee tion
 sur round ing
 brōth' er hood

com mu ni eā' tion⁷⁹
 a bōm' i na ble
 vo eab ū la ry⁴⁰
 in ter po sī' tīon
 in ter pret ā tion
 in sin cēr' i ty
 in har mō ni ous
 in hu mān i ty
 in eār cer ā' tion
 in fer tīl' i ty
 dis sim ū lā' tion⁴⁰
 dis in gēn' ū ous⁴⁰
 dis erim i nā' tion
 dis ap pro ba tion
 in trīn' sie al ly
 in vā ri a ble
 in vīd i ous ly
 su per in tēnd' ence
 ma tē' ri al ly

in' ter course
 de tēst' a ble
 dīe' tion a ry⁷⁹
 in ter vēr' tion
 ex pla nā tion
 de cēit' ful ness
 un mu sie al
 bār bār i ty
 im priš on ment
 un frūit ful ness
 hy pōe ri sy
 il lib er al
 dis tin' guish ing³⁶
 dis ap prōv' ing
 in tēr' nal ly
 un chānge a ble
 ēn' vi ous ly
 su per vīš' iōn⁹²
 es sēn' tial ly⁷¹

Great Circles on the Globe.

e quā' tor⁶²
 ho rī zon
 e elīp tie
 eo lūres'
 me rīd' i an
 Smaller Circles.

trōp' ies
 pō' lar-
 cīr eles

Planets.

Mēr' eu ry
 Vē nus
 Ēarth
 Mār\$
 Jū' pi ter
 Sāt urn

Hēr' schel
 Nēp tune

Asteroids.

Cē' rēs
 Pāl las
 Jū no
 Vēs ta

Protections in War.

shīeld
 būck' ler
 helm et
 euī rūss'³⁶
 re doubt
 stock āde
 fōr' tress
 eās tle
 bas tīon'²⁹
 ab' a tis

Miscellaneous.

eon sīd' er ate ly
 eon so ci ā' tion⁷²
 eon du pli ea tion⁷⁹
 eon de scēnd' ing ly
 de fām' a to ry
 in flam ma to ry
 in ju dī' cious ly
 in suf fi' cien cy
 in ere dū' li ty
 im ma tu ri ty
 im pēn' i tent ly
 im pēr ti nent ly
 im pro pri' e ty
 il lūs' tri ous ly
 im āg in a ry
 in ci dēt' al ly
 in au spi' cious ly

prū' dent ly
 eom pān' iōn ship³⁹
 doūb' ling
 eoūrt e ous ly
 ea lūm' ni ous
 in flām ing
 un wīse ly
 de fī' cien cy
 un be liēf'
 un rīpe' ness
 ōb' du rate ly
 of fī' cious ly
 un sūit' a ble ness
 eon spīe ū ous ly⁴⁰
 vīs' iōn a ry⁹²
 eas ū al ly⁴⁰
 un fā' vor a bly

he rēd' i ta ry
 ob lit er ā' tion⁷⁹
 pre or di na tion
 pre oe eu pa tion
 pre pōs' ter ous ly
 pro erās ti na ting
 prōf' it a ble ness
 prob lem āt' ie al
 prog nōs' tie a ting
 su per im pēnd' ing
 sup ple mēnt' a ry
 un āl' ter a ble
 tu mūlt ū a ry⁴⁰
 vo lūpt ū ous ly⁴⁰
 in vol un ta ri ly
 in har mō' ni ous ly
 in sig nīf i ean cy
 im mu ta bīl' i ty
 im prob a bil i ty

pat ri mō' ni al
 ef fāce' ment
 fore or dāin' ing
 pre pos sēs sion⁸⁰
 ab sūrd' ly
 de lāy ing
 gāin' ful ness
 quēs tion a ble⁶²
 fore shōw' ing
 o ver hāng' ing
 ad dī' tiōn al
 un chānge' a ble
 dis ōr' der ly
 luā ū ri ous ly⁴⁰
 un wīll ing ly
 dis eōrd ant ly
 un im pōrt' ance
 un chānge' a ble ness
 un like li hōd

Bays.

Bāf' fin's
 Ben gal'
 Bīs' eay
 Cam pēach' y
 Chēs' a peake
 Del a wāre
 Fun dy
 Hud son's
 Mo bile'

Seas.

Az ōf'
 Bāl' tie
 Blāck
 Chī' na
 Cās pi an
 Ī rish
 Mār mo ra

Nōrth
 Yēl' low
 Whīte

Gulfs.

Bōth' ni a
 Cal i fōr' ni a
 Fīn' land
 Gen' o a
 Mex i eo
 Pēr sian⁶⁹
 St. Lāw' rence
 Sī' am
 Tār' an to
 Vēn ice

Channels.

Brīt' ish
 Bris tol
 St. Geōrg'e's
 Mo zam bīque

SECTION XXX.

DEFINING BY PHRASES.

a strāy'	out of the right way.	Cities of Europe.
a wait	to wait for.	Āth' en\$
be sieġe	to lay siege to.	Bēr līn'
be wāre	to be cautious.	Bōr deaux'*
ĉha grīn	state of ill-humor.	Brūs' sel\$
eos tūme'	manner of dress.	Ĉā diz
dis grace	state of shame.	Ĉra eow
ex cēpt	to take out.	Ĉōrk
ex trēme	the utmost limit.	Düb' lin
fōrth wīth	without delay.	Dres den
suf fīce ⁸⁵	to be enough.	Ed' in burg
wēll'-brēd	polite in manners.	Glas gow
bā sis	the foundation.	Han o ver
bēv y	a flock of birds.	Ham burg
brā zen	made of brass.	Lōn don
elaīm ant	one who claims.	Līs bon

ēarth' en	made of earth.	Līv' er pool
fūt ūre ⁴⁰	time to come.	Lȳ on\$
gūt ter	passage for water.	Măd rid
lōng ing	earnest desire.	Mōs eow
quē rist ⁶²	one who inquires.	Nā ple\$
quar ry	a stone mine or pit.	Pār is, or †
rēp tile	a creeping animal.	Prāgue
ship wreck	loss of a ship.	Rome
spōng y	soft and porous.	Rōu' en, or †
trēas ure ⁸⁹	wealth laid up.	Stōck hōlm
ves per	the evening star.	St. Pē' ters burg
up land	high land.	Tōu' lon, or §
wick et	a small gate.	Vēn ice
war like	adapted to war.	Vi ěn' na
ward robe	a place for apparel	Ve rō na
watch man	a night-guard.	War' saw
war fāre	service in war.	Wīt ten bērg
wōrth y	having merit.	
hēlm	rudder of a ship.	

* Bōr dō' † Pā ree'
‡ Roo āng' § Too long'

Verbs.

Words of opposite Meaning.

as pīre'	to aim at.
ab scīnd	to cut off.
ar rīve	to come to.
as sēnt	to agree to.
an nex	to join to.
be set	to hem in.
be tāke	to resort to.
de jēet	to cast down.
de eant	to pour off.
e mit	to send out.
ex scīnd	to cut off.
e rāse	to blot out.
ex elaim	to cry out.
ex pēl	to drive out.
ef fāce	to blot out.
re lāpse	to slide back.
re cēde	to move back.

lāv' ish	frū' gal
pā tīent ⁷¹	frēt ful
pūb lie	prī vate
sum mer	wīn ter
sim ple	eom plex
sī lent	noi sy
slāck en	quīck en ⁶²
up per	un der
wī\$ dōm	fol ly
zē nith	nā dir
ad vānce'	re trēat'
a dōpt	re jēet
a bōve	be lōw
a fōre	a bāft
af fīrm	de nī
be fōre	be hind
de grade	eā alt

in jēet'	to cast in.
se leet	to pick out.
in sērt	to set in.
af fīx	to fix to.
de dūce	to draw from.
de vōlve	to roll down.
de traet	to take from.
dis būrse	to pay out.
eā ēmpt	to free from.
ex punge	to blot out.
in fliet	to lay on.
re vērt	to turn back.
re drēss	to set right.
re sērve	to keep back.
re stōre	to give back.
re eline	to lean back.
pre cede	to go before.
se elude	to shut out.
seūf' fle	to struggle with.

di rēet'	in vērse'
di vērgē	eon vērgē
dis sēnt	eon sēnt
en eamp	de eamp
in dūce	e dūce
in erease	de erease
in hale	eā hāle
in spire	ex pire
di vine	hū' man
pro fane	sa ered
as cēnd	de scēnd'
ar rīve	de pārt
in vōlve	e vōlve
in elūde	ex elūde
a brīdge	en lārgē
en list	dis bānd
līm' pid	tūr' bid
tor rid	frīg id
ere āte'	de stroy'

Verbs, Nouns, Adj.

ab seǫnd'	to hide from.
as pēse	to cast censure.
eon vōlve	to roll together.
eon vōke	to call together.
de rive	to deduce; to draw from.
en twine	to twist around.
im bibe	to drink in.
im pīnge	to dash against.
pro pel	to drive forward.
re buff	to beat back.
sub serībe	to write under.
prōs' trate	to lay or fall flat.
ef fūse'	to pour out.
eā ǣlt	to lift high.
eā āet	to demand.
ex peet	to look for.
ex trūde	to thrust out.

Words of opposite Meaning.

ǣb' sent	prēs' ent
cheer ful	sō ber
cēn ter	sūr face
dam age	prōf it
doub le	sīn" gle
eld est	young' est
free dōm	slāv er y
fōr mer	lāt ter
feel ing	numb ness
hīth er	thith er
hōme ly	hand some
ho ly	sin ful
hīll y	lev el
im port	ex port
in let	out let
īn eōme	out lay
mī ser	spēnd thrift

blūb' ber	fat of whales.
eōf fer	a money-chest.
dū el	a fight between two persons.
ex cīse'	duty on home goods.
grāv' el	coarse sand.
glim mer	a faint light.
ī dol	a heathen god.
īm post	a duty on goods.
mon soon\$	periodical winds.
sī' phon ⁴⁶	a bent tube or pipe.
skīr mish	a slight fight.
tāl on	a bird's claw.
dis tīnet'	different from.
era vat	a neck-cloth.
ex tant	now in being.
āl' ley	a narrow way.
sē quel ⁶²	a succeeding part.
mis dāte'	a wrong date.
lūb' ber	a clumsy fellow.

māt' ter	spīr' it
mā jor	mī nor
nīm ble	elūm \$y
ō pen	elōsed
lōve ly	hāte' ful
tīght en	loos en
blāck en	whīt en
quick en ⁶²	slāck en
fāl en	ris en
shōrt en	length en
stōp page	pas sage
skit tish	gen tle
trū ly	fālse ly
a līke'	un līke'
im prēs'	ex prēs'
īn' gress	ē' gress
in jēet'	e jēet'
īn' ward	out' ward
fōr ward	bāck ward

SECTION XXXI.

Nouns.

Names of Towns.

erāy/ on	a colored mineral.	Äus' tin
eön elave	a close assembly.	Än son
grap nel	a small anchor.	Al fred
lī bel	a defamatory writing.	Am herst
mäd der	a plant used for dyeing.	Bēa ver
pend ant	a jewel at the ear.	Chēl sea
pil grim	a wandering traveler.	Ĉōurt land
rid dance	a clearing away.	Ĉäts kill
sōph ism ⁴⁶	a fallacious argument.	Ĉär līslē'
trēa tise	a written discourse.	Deer' field
schoon er	a vessel with two masts.	Dün kīrk
yeō man	a common man.	En field
tör rent	a rapid stream.	Fâir field
rōu tīne'	a round of business.	Fīsh kill
pēr' ūke	a cap of false hair.	Free hold
pla toon'	half the files of a company.	Guīl ford
shal loon'	a slight woolen stuff.	Green' bush
äx' i om	a self-evident truth.	Höus ton
am nes ty	a general pardon.	Häd dam
fel o ny	a capital crime.	Mil burn
lī bra ry	a collection of books.	Men don
löt ter y	a scheme for prizes.	Mēad ville
man ū al ⁴⁰	a small book.	Ōr leans
meeh an ist	a maker of machines.	Pau let
sär do nyx	a precious stone.	Pöm fret
präc e dent	a foregoing example.	Pots dam
shrub ber y	shrubs in general.	Platts burg
in ti mate	a familiar friend.	Rum ford
sen ti nel	a soldier on guard.	Swē den
stan na ry	a tin mine.	Thēt ford
si rōē' eo	a noxious wind.	Täun ton
pe nūm bra	a faint shade.	Töl land
do mes tie	a house servant.	Wind ham
tor nā do	a violent wind.	Prince ton
sīlk'-mer cer	a dealer in silks.	Suf field

Verbs.

Names of Rivers.

trans fīx'	to pierce through.	Broad
ām' pu tate	to cut off a limb.	Black
an ti quate ³²	to make obsolete.	Clinch
au thor ize	to give authority.	Clärk's
bär bar ize	to render barbarous.	Dän
eän cer ate	to become cancerous.	Duck
ean non äde'	to attack with cannon.	Flint
eo häb' it	to dwell together.	Fox
eön'' gre gate	to collect together.	Green
eon' ju gate	to inflect a verb.	Jāmes
eoun ter äet'	to act contrary to.	Neuse
dīs' lo eate	to put out of joint.	Trënt
nul li fy	to render void.	Pëarl
për se eute	to pursue with malice.	Rëd
pū tre fy	to make putrid.	Rock
rär e fy	to make thin.	Salt
en er gize	to give energy to.	Tär
ex eül' pate	to clear from fault.	White
in eär nate	to clothe with flesh.	Yörk
līt' i gate	to contest by law.	Ya zoo'
ree ti fy	to make right.	Hūd' son
sim pli fy	to make plain.	Mō hawk
tyr an nize	to act the tyrant.	Ön iön ³⁹
vër si fy	to make verses.	Sa eo
vīt ri fy	to turn to glass.	Äsh ley
viv i fy	to make alive.	Coop er
leg is late	to enact laws.	Yäd kin
trans fīg' ûre ⁴⁰	to change the form.	Sa bine'
trīt' ū rate ⁴⁰	to reduce to dust.	San tee
im pän' nel	to enroll a jury.	Pe dee
em bow er	to shelter with trees.	Mo bile
nöm' i nate	to propose by name.	Mau mee
in te grate	to make entire.	Hū' ron
in ter līne'	to write between.	Wā bash
in tro duce	to bring into notice.	O hī' o
in tro vërt	to turn inward.	Ro an öke'

Miscellaneous.

ad mĩs' sion ⁸⁰	leave to enter.
ad junẽ tion ⁷⁹	act of joining.
af fliet ive	giving pain.
af fũ sion ⁹¹	a pouring upon.
a fore time	in time past.
ap pẽnd age	an addition.
arch bish op	a chief bishop.
se ces sion ⁸⁰	a withdrawing.
a dop tion	act of adopting.
ad vent ûre ⁴⁰	to try the chances.
ăl li gate	to tie together.
an ee dote	a short story.
an thra cite	a sort of coal.
as cẽn' sion ⁷⁸	act of rising.
eär nẽl ian ³⁹	a precious stone.
ăm' bus eade	a lying in wait.
cir eum fũse'	to spread around.

Names of Rivers.

Ar kãn' sas
Ɛa taw ba
Ɛa haw ba
Mis sũ ri
Mus kĩng um
Os wẽ go
Oẽ mũlg ee
O gee chee
Pe nõb seot
Po tũ mae
Paw tũx et
Pas sã ie
Pa tũx ent
St. Lạw rence
Sa vãn nãh
Sa til la
Sci õ to

re ad mĩt'	to admit again.	Dẽl' a wãre
eo ẽr' ciõn ⁶⁷	restraint by force.	Ɛum ber land
eo lĩs sus	a huge statue.	Nan ti eo ke
eom mĩn' gle	to mix together.	Mer ri mack
eon junet' ûre ⁴⁰	a critical time.	Prov i dence
ẽõn' tra band	illegal; forbidden.	Rar i tan
eo nũn' drum	a sort of riddle.	Sar a nãe'
eon vie tion ⁷⁹	a proving guilty.	Yẽl' low stone
ẽõn' ver sant	familiar with.	Chick o pee
eor rẽe' tion	act of correcting.	Ɛon' ga ree'
eoun' ter pane	cover of a bed.	Gen e see
de ẽrĩ al	a crying down.	Ten nes see
glũt' ton y	excess in eating.	Wạ ter ee
her o ine	a female hero.	Il li nois
mae eo boy	a kind of snuff.	Gas eon ãde
mae rĩ eo\$ m	the great world.	Ken tũck' y
mĩ ero eo\$ m	the little world.	Tom big bee
mũs si eot	protoxyd of lead.	San dus ky
per-cẽnt' um	by the hundred.	Ken ne bẽe'

Miscellaneous.

as cer tain'	to find out.
in ter rupt	to break in.
dēs' ig nate	to point out.
mod ū late ⁴⁰	to vary sounds.
hes i tate	to pause in doubt.
mac er ate	to make lean.
es ti mate	to set value on.
ob so lete	out of use.
pēr fo rate	to bore through.
ēx ea vate	to dig out.
rā di ate	to emit rays.
īn di cate	to point out.
em a nate	to issue from.
su per vēne'	to come upon.
in ter vene	to come between.
de prē" ci ate ⁷²	to lose in value.
bīg' ot ry	blind zeal.

Parts of Animals'
Bodies.

ānk' le
bō sōm
bow els
ēl bow
eēe lid
fōre head
glōt tis
giz zard
gul let
fin" ger
in' step
kid ney
kneck le
lār ynx
liv er
hārs let

āv' e nue	entrance to a place.	mīd' riff
eon se quence ⁶²	what follows.	mem brane
pōst ū late ⁴⁰	an assumed position.	mus cle
vīr ū lent ⁴⁰	very poisonous.	nōs tril
lin i ment	soft ointment.	pāl ate
ōr tho dox	sound in faith.	pel vis
pēl li ele	thin external skin.	pū pil
fōrm ū la ⁴⁰	a given form.	should er
sāl a ry	stated hire or wages.	stōm ach
pan o ply	full armor.	tēn don
gal ax y	the milky way.	ud der
prec i pice	a steep descent.	ār te ry
per dī" tiōn	utter ruin.	eū ti ele
pi men' to	allspice.	ōe ci put
plum bā go	black-lead.	erā ni um
mis no mer	a misnaming.	knee pan
te na cious ⁶⁷	holding fast.	bāck bone
in eūm bent	resting on.	wind pipe
im pūt ing	charging to.	fōre ārm

SECTION XXXII.

Verbs.

e vǎn' ġel ize	to instruct in the gospel.
ex pōst ū late ⁴⁰	to reason earnestly with entreaty.
re tǎl i ate	to render like for like.
eḫ ag' ġer ate	to enlarge beyond the truth.
a nal o ġize	to explain by analogy.
as sim i late	to make or to grow like.
as sev er ate	to affirm positively.
eo op er ate	to labor with others for the same end.
per pet ū ate ⁴⁰	to make perpetual or permanent.
a pōs ta tize	to forsake one's profession or faith.
a pōl o ġize	to plead for, or to excuse.
fa cil i tate	to make easy or easier.
eḫ em pli fy	to illustrate by example.
in dem ni fy	to save harmless from loss.
ne ces si tate	to make necessary.
ma trie ū late ⁴⁰	to admit to membership.
luḫ ū' ri ate ⁴⁰	to grow to excess.
phi lôs o phize ⁴⁶	to reason as a philosopher.
pre mēd i tate	to consider beforehand.
ex pee to rate	to discharge from the lungs.
im mōr tal ize	to make immortal or imperishable.
in fū ri ate	to enrage, or to make mad.
im pār a dīse	to put in a place of felicity.
mo nop o lize	to engross or purchase the whole.
ehār' ae ter ize	to give character to.
nat ū ral ize ⁴⁰	to adopt as a native citizen.
vol a til ize	to render or make volatile.
nǎ tiōn al ize ⁷¹	to make national.
o rīġ' i nate	to produce what is new.
re eḫ ăm' ine	to examine a second time.
re es tab lish	to establish again.
do mēs' ti eate	to tame, or to make tame.
ar tie ū late ⁴⁰	to speak distinctly.
pre sig ni fy	to signify beforehand.
pre typ i fy	to show before by figure.

Miscellaneous.

Names of Towns.

eo eoon'	the silk-worm's ball.	Bäth
mā' tron	an elderly lady.	Keene
eăn o py	a covering overhead.	Lynn
eom e dy	a humorous dramatic piece.	Lyme
des pot ism	absolute power; tyranny.	Rome
hom i cide	a man-slayer.	Troy
leth ar gy	morbid drowsiness.	Ware
bin na ele	a ship's compass-box.	Wells
par a gon	a perfect model.	York
prôf li gate	extremely vicious.	Bell fast
prîv i lege	peculiar benefit.	Burton
in ter im	the mean time.	Benton
ob lo quy ⁶²	censorious language.	Bedford
rû di ment	first principle.	Clinton
sôph ist ry ⁴⁶	false reasoning.	Camden
sým me try	due proportion.	Canton
ũ sũ ry ⁴⁰ ₈₉	unlawful interest.	Danbury
<hr/>		
gÿp' se ous	relating to gypsum.	Derry by
sũ i cide	self-murder.	Dellhi
pës ti lence	an infectious disease.	Dayton
ath lêt' ie	strong and vigorous.	Eaton
ea lor ie	the principle of heat.	Elkton
eo ē val	of the same age.	Groton
dra măt ie	pertaining to the drama.	Franklin
e mō tion ⁷⁹	a moving of the mind.	Amboy
mo mën tum	the force of motion.	Ashland
är mip o tent	powerful in arms.	Lima
ex pē ri ence	practical knowledge.	Macon
pre rōg a tive	exclusive privilege.	Newton ²²
no tō ri ous	publicly known.	Norfolk
phe nōm e non ⁴⁶	something remarkable.	Newbern ²²
gäud' i ness	tinsel appearance.	Natchez
pan o rä' ma	a view on all sides.	Quincy ⁶²
met a phÿs ies	the science of mind.	Sparta
mau so lē um	a magnificent tomb.	Leno
laud' a to ry	containing praise.	Morton

SECTION XXIII.

Miscellaneous.

Words contrasted.

an no tā' tion ⁷⁹	an explanatory note.	buȳ	sĕll
ad o ra tion	divine worship.	boy	gĭrl
as pi ra tion	an ardent wish.	blĕss	eĭrse
at tes ta tion	official testimony.	best	wōrst
sub ju ga tion	act of subduing.	black	whĭte
suf fo ea tion	the act of choking.	bōne	flĕsh
syn eo pa tion	contraction of a word.	eool	wārm
an ti sĕp tie	opposing putrefaction.	eōld	hōt
ärt i fi" cial	made by art.	eōme	gō
the o ret'ie	pertaining to theory.	eōarse	fine
met a phor ie ⁴⁶	expressing similitude.	cheap	dear
me te or ie	pertaining to meteors.	day	nĭght
an thōl' o ġy	a discourse on flowers.	dry	wĕt
an tip a thy	natural aversion.	east	west
as sas sin ate	to murder secretly.	fār	nĕar
an nī hi late	to reduce to nothing.	fāir	foul
as sĕv' er ate	to affirm positively.	fāt	lĕan
se eū ri ty	a state of safety.	fālse	trĕue
sex ĕn ni al	once in six years.	fĭrst	lāst
so brī e ty	habitual temperance.	fĭnd	lōse
so lĕm ni ty	steady seriousness.	friĕnd	fōe
so lid i fy	to make solid.	grĕāt	smāll
sym met ri eal	proportional in its parts.	goōd	bād
syn on y mous	the same in meaning.	hārd	sōft
mer eū ri al	relating to mercury.	hĭgh	lōw
mis ān thro py	hatred of mankind.	height	dĕpth
seur ril i ty	low, abusive language.	hĭll	vāle
aud' it o ry	an assembly of hearers.	in	out
bāl ne a ry	a bathing-room.	joy	grĭēf
stat ū a ry ⁴⁰	art of carving images.	lōng	shōrt
stĕ re o type	fixed, immovable type.	loss	gāin
stĭm ū la tive ⁴⁰	tending to excite.	lōve	hate
tem po ra ry	continuing for a time.	lāugh ⁴⁵	ery
tem per a ment	constitution of body.	bought ⁵	sold
su per a bound'	to be very abundant.	gĭve	take

Nouns.

hy pôth' e sis
mil lën ni um
noe tam bu list
som nam bu list
ea par i son
bi og ra phy⁴⁶
dox ol o gy
in grē di ent
so līl o quy⁶²
phi lol o gy
zo og ra phy
tau tol o gy
eri tē ri on
au tōm a ton
tra di' tiōn
vice gē' rent
em po ri um

a theory or system assumed.
a period of a thousand years.
one who walks in sleep at night.
a person who walks in sleep.
a superb dress for a horse.
a history of a person's life.
a hymn or form of praise to God.
a part of any compound.
a talking alone or to one's self.
a critical knowledge of words.
a description of animals.
a repetition of the same words.
a standard by which to judge.
a self-moving machine.
a transmission from father to son.
an officer acting for another.
a place of merchandise.

ā' vi a ry
ēm is sa ry
prôs e lyte
ăp o plex y
au to graph⁴⁶
plā gi a ry
cēr e mo ny
al le go ry
an ti ehrist
rep ro bate
in ven to ry
ā er o naut
sŷn o nym
eav' al eade
ear i ea ture
di lēm' ma
dys pep sy
di plō ma
sŷn' a gouge

a place in which birds are kept.
a spy, or a secret agent.
a convert to some new opinion.
a disorder that affects the brain.
a writing by one's own hand.
a theft in literature.
a form of civility; an outward rite.
a figurative discourse; a fable.
a person who is opposed to Christ.
a person abandoned to sin.
a list of goods or articles.
one who ascends in a balloon.
a word of the same meaning.
a procession on horseback.
a ludicrous representation.
a doubtful or difficult choice.
a difficulty of digestion.
a deed of privilege; certificate.
a Jewish house of worship.

Miscellaneous.

al lū' vi on
 af fi dā' vit
 ěf' fi ea cy
 hab it a ble
 sa gǎc' i ty
 su pēr la tive
 sus cěp ti ble
 ver bōs i ty
 ea tās tro phe⁴⁶
 am phib i ous
 eās' ū al ty⁸⁹
 or thōg' ra phy
 eho rog ra phy
 eol lō qui al⁶²
 eon cěp ta ele
 eon nū bi al
 e eōn o my

soil deposited by water.
 written declaration under oath.
 power to produce effects.
 that may be inhabited.
 acuteness of discernment.
 in the highest degree.
 capable of receiving.
 superabundance of words.
 disaster ; unfortunate conclusion.
 living in two different elements.
 an unforeseen event.
 the art of spelling correctly.
 the art of drawing maps.
 relating to conversation.
 that which contains anything.
 pertaining to marriage.
 frugal management.

eon tīg' ū ous⁴⁰
 mīs' cel la ny
 pat ri mo ny
 ōr tho e py
 mēm o ra ble
 ū nǎn' i mous⁴⁰
 bel lig er ent
 cen trif ū gal⁴⁰
 phi lan thro py⁴⁶
 phi lōs o phy⁴⁶
 eol lē ġi ate
 ma tēr ni ty
 mu nīc i pal
 per en ni al
 me trop o lis
 ty pog ra phy
 mō not o ny
 ōr⁹⁹ tho dox y
 flu ěn' tial⁷¹

meeting so as to touch.
 a variety of subjects.
 an estate inherited.
 correct pronunciation of words.
 worthy of being remembered.
 being of one mind.
 carrying on open war.
 flying off from the center.
 the love of mankind.
 general principles of science.
 pertaining to a college.
 the relation of a mother.
 belonging to a corporation.
 lasting through the year.
 the chief city of a country.
 the art of printing from types.
 uniformity of sound.
 soundness of doctrine.
 exerting influence.

SECTION XXXIV.

CHRISTIAN NAMES OF MEN.

Ėärl	Āb' ner	Ėlĭn' ton	Fränk' lin	Jō' seph ⁴⁶
Chārlēs	Āl bert	Cȳ rus	Gĭl bert	Jō tham
Ėlärk	Āl fred	Dän iel ³⁹	Här low	Jūd son
Dwight	Āl len	Där win	Här vey	Jūl ius ³⁹
Floyd	Āl vin	Dā vid	Hē man	Lēon ard
Fränk	Ām brōse	De lōs'	Hēn ry	Lē vi
Geōrge	Ā mos	Dēn' nis	Hēr man	Lew is ²²
Giles	Ān drew ²⁷	De Wĭtt'	Hĭ ram	Lĭ nus
Hūgh	Ān son	Dēx' ter	Hō mer	Lō ren
Jāmes	Ār thur	Ėb en	Hōr ace	Lōu is
Jōb	Ā sā	Ėd gar	How ell	Lū ciūs ⁶⁷
Jōhn	Āsh er	Ėd mund	ĭ rā	Lū ther
Lloyd	Āus tin	Ėd ward	ĭ saae	Lȳ man
Lūke	Bē lā	Ėd win	Jā bez	Mār eus
Märk	Bū el	Ė lam	Jā eob	Mār tin
Miles	Būt ler	Ė noeh	Jā red	Mēl vin
Pärk	Ėā leb	Ėr win	Jā son	Mĭl ton
Paul	Ėāl vin	Ėū gēne' ⁴⁰	Jās per	Mon rōe'
Plätt	Cē cil	Ėz' rā	Je rōme'	Mō' ses
Rālpħ ⁴⁶	Chēs ter	Fē lix	Jēs' se	Mȳ ron
Sēth	Ėlär ence	Fēs tus	Jō el	Nā than
Ward	Ėlēm ent	Frān cis	Jō nas	Nēl son

New' ton ²²	Stē' phen ⁸⁴	Bēn' ja min	Jōsh ū ā	Vāl' en tine
Nōr man	Stew art ²²	Be rĭ' āh	Jo sĭ' āh	Wash ing ton
ōr rin	Sĭd ney	Be thū el	Lā fay ette'	Zāch a ry
ōr son	Thē ron	Ėhrĭs' topher ⁴⁶	Lēm' ū el ⁴⁰	Zēb ū lon
ōr ville	Thōm as	Da rĭ' us	Lo rēn' zo	Al eĕ ān' der
ōs ear	Vĭr gĭl	E lĭ as	Ly sän der	Az a rĭ āh
ō tis	Wāl ter	E lĭ hu	Mĭ' eha el	Ėor nē' li us
Pāt rick	Wār ren	E lĭ jāh	Na thän' iel	Eb en ē' zer
Pē ter	Wĭl lard	E lĭ shā	Nĭeh' o las	El e ā zer
Phĭl ip	Will iam ³⁹	E lĭ zur	ōl i ver	E lĭph' a let ⁴⁶
Phĭ lo	Wĭl lis	Ėm' er son	Or län' do	E zē ki el
Quar tus ⁶²	Wĭl son	Ė phra im ⁴⁶	O zĭ as	Ga nā li el
Reū ben	Zē nas	E rās' tus	Phĭn' e as ⁴⁶	Hez e kĭ' āh
Rĭch ard	Ā' bra ham	Frēd' er ick	Sām ū el ⁴⁰	Jed e dĭ' āh
Rōb ert	Ād di son	Gĭd e on	Sēn e eā	Jer e mĭ āh
Rōl lin	A län son	gū li an	Sĭm e on	Llew ēl lyn ²²
Rōl lo	A lön zo	Gus tā' vus	Sōl o mon	Na pō le on
Rōs eoe	Āl' phe us ⁴⁶	Hän' ni bal	Syl vā' nus	Ne he mĭ' āh
Rū fus	Ām a sā	Hār ri son	Syl vēs ter	Ob a dĭ āh
Sā lem	Ān tho ny	Ho rā' tĭo ⁷¹	Thād' de us	Pel a tĭ āh
Sē bā	Ār chi bāld	Is' ra el	Thē o dore	The ōph' ius ⁴⁶
Sēy mowr	Ār te mas	Jēf fer son	Tĭm o thy	Zach a r
Sĭ las	Ā sa hel	Je hĭ' el	ū rĭ' āh ⁴⁰	Zeeh a
Sĭ mon	Āu gūs' tus	Jōn' a than	ū lȳs ses ⁴⁰	Zed e kĭ

SECTION XXXV.

CHRISTIAN NAMES OF WOMEN.

Änn	Čär' rie	Flō' rà	Lau' rà	Öl' ive
Blanche	Cēl iā ³⁹	Flör ence	Līb bie	Pēr sis
Grâce	čhär lotte	Frän ces	Līl lie	Phē be
Jāne	Čhlō e	Gēr trude	Līz zie	Phyl lis
Kāte	Člār ā	Grā tiā ⁷¹	Lō is	Pōl ly
Rōse	Čō rà	Hān nāh	Lōu iše'	Prū dence
Rūth	Dēl iā ³⁹	Hāt tie	Lōt' tie	Rā chel
Äb' bie	Dī nāh	Hēl en	Lū ciā ⁶⁷	Rhō dà
Äd ā	Dō rà	Hēs ter	Lū cy	Rō sà
Äd die	Dōr eas	Hēt tie	Lū lā	Rō sie
A dēlle'	Ē dith	Hūl dāh	Mā bel	Sā brā
Äg' nes	Ēl lā	Ī dā	Mäg gie	Sāl ly
Äl' ice	Ēl len	Ī die	Mār ciā ⁶⁷	Sāl lie
Ā my	El sie	I rēne'	Mār thā	Sa lōme'
Än nā	Ēm mā	Ja nēt	Mā ry	Sā' rāh
Än nie	Es tēlle'	Ja nētte	Māt tie	Stēl lā
Än nis	Ēs' ther	Jēn'nie	Mē rab	Sū san
Bēr thā	Ēt tie	Jēs sie	Mīn nā	Sū sie
Bēs sie	Eū nice ⁴⁰	Jū dith	Mīn nie	Sīb yl
Bēt sey	Ē vā	Jūl iā ³⁹	Nān cy	Tīr zāh
Bridg' et	Fān nie	Jūn iā ³⁹	Nēl lie	Zīl phá ⁴⁶
Beū lāh	Fān ny	Kīt tie	Nō rà	Äb' i gail

Äd' a line	Dēb' o rāh	Je rū' shā	Mīr' i am	Am a rīl' lā
Äd e laide	Dī ān' ā	Jo ān ā	Nar cīs' sà	An ġe lī nā
A dēl' iā ³⁹	Dī ān thā	Jō' se phīne	O phēl iā ⁴⁵	Ar a bēl lā
A lī dā	Dōr' o thy	Jū li ēt'	Pa mēl iā ³⁹	A ri ān ā
Al mē dā	Dru sīl' lā	Ke tū' rāh	Pau lī nā	Čhris ti ān ā
Al mī rā	El' ea nor	Ke zī āh	Pris cīl lā	E līz' a beth
Al thē ā	E lī' zā	Le ō nā	Re bēe eā	E vān ġe līne
A mān dā	El vī rā	Lo mī nā	Rō' sa līe	Ev e lī' nā
A mēl iā ³⁹	Ēm' e line	Lōu ī sā	Rō sa lind	ġeor ġi ān' ā
An toi nette'	Ēm i ly	Lo vī sā	Rō sa mond	Hen ri ēt tā
A sē' nath	Es tēl' lā	Lu cēt tā	Ro set' tā	Is a bēl lā
Au ġūs tā	Eū ġēn ie ⁴⁰	Lu cīn dā	Rox ān' ā	La vīn' i ā
A zū bāh	Ēv' e line	Lu erē tiā ⁷¹	Se lī nā	Le o nō' rā
Bār' barā	Fī dēl' iā ³⁹	Lyd' i ā	Sīl' vi ā	Lu ci ān ā ⁶⁷
Bē a trīce	ġēōr' ġie	Mād e line	So phī ā ⁴⁶	Me hēt' a bel
Be līn' dā	Hār ri et	Mār ga ret	Su sān nā	Oe tā vi ā
Čār' o line	Hēl ē' nā	Ma ri' ā	Tāb' i thā	O līv i ā
Čāth a rīne	Hēp' zī bāh	Ma ri ān' ā	The rē' sā	Pe nēl o pe
Ce cīl' iā ³⁹	Han nō' rā	Mā' ri on	The rī nā	So phrō ni ā ⁴⁶
Čla rīn dā	Īm' o ġene	Ma tīl' dā	Try phē nā ⁴⁶	The o dō siā ⁶⁹
Čla rīs sā	I rē nā	Me līn dā	Try phō sā ⁴⁶	Vīc tō' ri ā
Čor dēl iā ³⁹	Īs' a bel	Me līs sā	Vī ō lā	Vī o lēt' tā
Čor nēl iā ³⁹	Īs a dore	Mī nēr vā	Zēr' vi āh	Vir ġīn' iā
Cyū' thi ā	Je mī' mā	Mī rān dā	Äl der ēt' tā	Ze nō bi ā

SECTION XXXVI.

DEFINING BY CAPTIONS.

The Noun with its corresponding Adjective.

In most cases, the pupil will know the meaning of the several nouns standing opposite their adjectives.

The adjectives in the left-hand column of each couplet are defined by repeating the words at the head of the columns, with the primitive word or phrase in the second column, standing opposite to its adjective. Thus, over *formic* stands "*pertaining or belonging to*"; then *formic* is defined by saying, "*pertaining to ants.*" So *dorsal*, "*pertaining to the back.*"

Pertaining or belonging to

fōr' mie	ānts
ūr sine	beārs
fē line	eāts
vāe cine	eows
ea nīne'	dōgs
vūl' pine	fōx' es
vī tal	līfe
mār tial ⁷¹	wār
hō ral	hours
flo ral	flow' er\$
bēs tial ³⁹	bēasts
prē dal	prey
nī' trous	nī' ter
na val	shīps
vi nous	wīne
mu ral	wāll\$
brû mal	wīn' ter
elīn ie	a sick-bed
dū eal	a dūke
mēn sal	a tā' ble
dō tal	a dow er
lo eal	a plāce
fīl ial ³⁹	a sōn
fīs eal	a trēas ur y ⁸⁹

Pertaining or belonging to

dōr' sal	the bāck
nā tal	the bīrth
pe dal	the fōot
lūm bar	the loīns
cen tral	the cēn' ter
pō lar	the pōles
spi nal	the spine
frōnt al	the frōnt
vēr nal	the sprīng
mā lar	the cheek
mēn tal	the mīnd
lū nar	the moon
nērv ous	the nērv es
nā sal	the nōse
eōs tal	the rīb\$
sō lar	the sun
stēl lar	the stārs
dent al	the teeth
vē nous	the vēins
ma rīne'	the sēa
ter rēne	the ēarth
rū' ral	the eoūn' try
līn" gual ³⁶	the tōngue
fō' eal	the fō' eus

SECTION XXXVII.

Repeat the *caption* with any word in the second column, and it defines its opposite word in the first column. Thus, *blameless*, without *blame*.

Without

Countries of Europe.

blāme' less
brain less
beard less
cloud less
ēye less
faith less
friēnd less
fault less
fear less
grace less
guilt less
guile less
hope less

blāme
sēnse
bēard
cloud\$
ēyes
faith
friēnds
faults
fear
grace
guilt
guile
hope

Aus' tri ā
Bā den
Ba vā' ri ā
Bo he mi ā
Běl' ġi um
Den mark
Eng land¹⁴
Flān der\$
Frānce
Gēr' ma ny
Greece
Hān' o ver
Hol land

heed' less
hārm less
hēlp less
jūice less
life less
leaf less
law less
noīse less
rēst less
sīght less
shame less
stain less
sleep less
sēnse less
tooth less
tēar less
taste less
ēnd less
joy less

eāre
hārm
hēlp
jūice
life
leaves\$
law
noīse
rēst
sīght
shame
stain\$
sleep
sēnse
teeth
tēar\$
taste
ēnd
joy

Hūn" ga ry
Īre land
Īt a ly
Lāp land
Nōr way
Pō land
Pōrt ū gāl
Prūs sia*
Rūs sia†
Sāx o ny
Seot land
Spāin
Swē' den
Swīt zer land
Tūr key
Wāles
Wīr tem burg

* Prū' shā or Prūsh' ā.

† Rū' shā or Rūsh' ā.

SECTION XXXVIII.

Repeat the *caption* at the head of the columns with any word in the second column of the couplets, and it defines its opposite word in the first column. Thus, *blackish*, somewhat *black*.

Somewhat		A little, or a small	
bläck' ish	bläck	bül' let	ball
eool ish	eool	fīl let	bänd
dūsk ish	dūsk	glob ūle ⁴⁰	glōbe
damp ish	damp	gran ūle ⁴⁰	grain
fāint ish	fāint	hill ock	hill
green ish	green	pō ny	hōrse
grāy ish	grāy	pull ey	wheel
new ish ²²	new	pūp pet	dōll
ōld ish	ōld	pen nant	flag
pāl ish	pale	pal let	bed
round ish	round	peb ble	stōne
small ish	small	rund let	eask
salt ish	salt	ring let	rīng
sour' ish	sour	rīp' ple	wāve
sīck ish	sīck	mōr sel	piecē
sōft ish	sōft	sāch el	bāg
sweet ish	sweet	strēam let	strēam
wēt tish	wēt	lāmō kin	lāmō
whīt ish	whīte	duck ling	duck
Like a		lēaf let	lēaf
		bīl let	lēt' ter
boy' ish	boy	ham let	vil lage
chīld ish	chīld	īsl et	īsl and
eolt ish	colt	pōn iard ³⁹	dāg ger
gīrl ish	gīrl	pust ūle ⁴⁰	pim ple
wōlf ish	wōlf	pār cel	bun dle
fool ish	fool	round let	cīr ele
mūl ish	mūle	tāb let	tā ble
fōp pish	fōp	tur ret	tow er
brūt ish	brūte	vī al	bōt tle
elown ish	elown	eask et	box
knāv ish	knāve	rīv ū let ⁴⁰	brook
slūt tish	slūt		

Pertaining or relating to

ce tā' ceous ⁶⁷	whāles
di tūr nal	day
noe tūr nal	night
lāeh' ry mal	tear\$
sac er dō' tal	priests
tēm' po ral	time
lae te al	milk
fo rēn' sie	cōurts
bāl' ne al	a bāth
eor o nal	a crown
fes ti val	a fēast
lin e ar	a line
ma tēr' nal	a mōth' er
pa ter nal	a fā ther
bīb' li eal	the Bī ble
cer e bral	the brāin
cōr po ral	the bōd' y

Consisting of, or containing

ā' que ous ⁶²	wā' ter
vīt re ous	glāss
fer re ous	ī ron ³⁵
seō ri ous	drōss
pūl ver ous	dūst
ig ne ous	fīre
fī brous	fī' ber\$
pī lōse'	hāir
sa līne	sālt
me tāl' lie	mēt' al
ma tē ri al	mat ter
san'' guin' e ous ³⁶	blōod
wōl' ly	wōl
spī nous	thōrn\$
grāss y	grāss
tūrf y	tūrfs
ēarth y	ēarth

Resembling or like

elēr' ie al	the elēr' gy	sēr' rate	a saw
dig' it al	the fīn' ger	glō bous	a glōbe
lā bi al	the lips	milk y	milk
lāt er al	the sīde	ō val	an egg
pee to ral	the brēast	spi ral	a screw ²⁷
gut tur al	the thrōat	gla cious ⁶⁷	īce
hū mer al	the should' er	ōs se ous	bone
māx il lar	the jaw bōnc	nēb ū lous ⁴⁰	a eloud
fem i nine	fē' male\$	ū ve ous ⁴⁰	a grāpe
īn fant īne	īn fant\$	nīv e ous	snow
ce lēs' tial ³⁹	heav en	an nu lar	a rīng
he rō ie	hē rōe\$	stel late	a stār
of fī' cial	ōf fice	tū bu lar	a tūbe
fra tēr' nal	brōth er\$	rēt i eūle	a nēt
nu mēr ie al	nūm ber	cīr eu lar	a cīr' ele
hi bēr nal	win ter	sēr pen tīne	a sēr pent
oph thāl mie ⁴⁶	the eye	eāp il la ry	a hāir
pōp' ū lar ⁴⁰	the pēo' ple	fī lā' ceous ⁶⁷	thrēad\$
se pūl' ehral	bu' ri al ¹¹		

SECTION XXXIX.

Repeat the *caption* with any word in the second column, and it defines its opposite word in the first column; thus, *delusive*, having a tendency to *deceive*.

Having a tendency to—

de lū' sive	de cēive'
dis sua sive ³⁶	dis suade ³⁶
dif fu sive	dif fuſe
de prēss ive	dē prēss
de struet ive	de stroy
de cep tive	de lūde
as suā sive ³⁶	as suagē ³⁶
in cēn sive	pro voke
pro mō tive	ad vānce
pre vēnt ive	pre vēnt
eon sump tive	eon sūme
re pul sive	re pēl
il lū sive	mis lēad

Implies—

a vaunt'	be gōne'
a foōt	on foōt
a bēd	in bēd
a drift	a floāt
a sīde	a pārt
a frēsh	a new ²²
a slōpe	a slānt
a thwart	a crōss
a lōft	on hīgh
a dō	būs' tle
a shōre	on shōre
a dieū	fāre wēll'
a nōn	quīck' ly

eon dū' cive	pro mōte'
eor rēet ive	eor rēet
a mū sive	a mūſe
ad vān cive	ad vānce
in cēn tive	in cīte
sub vēr sive	sub vērt

Having power to

ere ā' tive	ere āte'
eo ēr cive	eo ērce
eon prēss ive	eon prēss
ab straet ive	ab straet
pro due tive	pro dūce
at traet ive	at trāet

Able to

re tēn' tive	re tain'
ef feet ive	ef fēet
in vent ive	in vent
per cep tive	per cēive
eon pul sive	eon pēl

a bāck'	bāck' ward
a head	be fōre'
a gō	pāst; gōne
a live	līv' ing
sāl' low	yel low
vil lous	shag gy
lī mous	slīm y
spi ny	thōrn y
se tous	brīst ly
brīd al	nup tial ⁷¹
māt in	mōrn ing
lū cid	shīn ing
aus tral	soūth ern
tāc it	sī lent
tep id	wārm
eal lous	hārd
gēl id	cōld
erim sōn	deep-rēd
sē nile	ōld

SECTION XL.

Define each word in the first column of each couplet by prefixing *that may or can be* to the word opposite; thus, *audible*, that may or can be *heard*.

That may or can be

aud' i ble	heard
flēx i ble	bēnt
fēa\$ i ble	dōne
lēg i ble	rēad
lēas a ble	let
pāl pa ble	felt
pāss a ble	pāssed ⁸²
pāy a ble	pāid
tēn a ble	hēld
tēach a ble	taught
vēnd i ble	sōld
vi\$ i ble	seen
bend a ble	bēnt

That may or can be

a bāt' a ble	a bāt' ed
a void a ble	a void ed
ae cēss i ble	ap prōached ⁸²
ad mis si ble	ad mīt' ted
eom press i ble	eom pressed ⁸²
eor rupt i ble	eor rupt' ed
eon cēiv a ble	eon cēived'
eon fīn a ble	eon fīned
de rīv a ble	de rīved
de \$īr a ble	de \$īred
de elīn a ble	de elīned
de dūc i ble	in fērred
ex eūs a ble	ex eūsed

elēav' a ble	elēft
blām a ble	blāmed
ēd i ble	ēat' en
fū \$i ble	mēlt ed
ford a ble	wād ed
fīn a ble	fīned
gūst a ble	tāst' ed
möv a ble	möved
mēnd a ble	mēnd' ed
laūd a ble	prāised
rāt a ble	rāt' ed
sāl va ble	sāved
tan gi ble	toūched ⁸²
tām a ble	tāmed
tīll a ble	tīlled
trāce a ble	trāced ⁸²
eūr a ble	eūred
pröv a ble	pröved
māch a ble	māched ⁸²

per cēp' ti ble	per cēived'
re \$olv a ble	re \$ölv ed
rēf' ra ga ble	re fūt' ed
re frān' gi ble	re frāet ed
re vēr si ble	re vērsed ⁸²
re \$īst i ble	re \$īst' ed
re mis si ble	re mit ted
re möv a ble	re möved'
ād' mi ra ble	ad mīred
ap pli ea ble	ap plied
eom' par a ble	eom pâred
göv ern a ble	göv' erned
pär don a ble	for gīv' en
rēp a ra ble	re pâired'
rev o ea ble	re ealled
ex pli ea ble	ex plained
sū per a ble	o ver eome'
ex pōrt' a ble	ex pōrt' ed
per fēst' i ble	pēr' feet ed

SECTION XLI.

Define all the words in the *first* column, thus: *indestructible*, that can not be *destroyed*.

That can not be—

Cities and Towns.

in de struet' i ble
in eom mūt a ble
in eon dēn sa ble
in eon cēiv a ble
in eon cēal a ble
in eon trōl la ble
in eon tēst a ble
in eon sūm a ble
in eon sōl a ble
in eor rūpt i ble
in de fēa si ble
in ex cīt a ble
in ob sērv a ble
im per cēp ti ble

de stroyed'
ex chānged
eon dēnsed⁸²
eon cēived
eon ceal ed
eon trolled
eon tēst' ed
eon sūmed'
eom' fort ed
eor rūpt' ed
de fēat ed
ex cīt ed
ob sērvēd'
per cēived

Bôs' ton
Brook lyn
Bān' gor
Brunś wick
Bris tol
Eon'' eord
Chārlēs' ton
Clēve land
Do ver
De troit'
Frānk' fort
Hārt ford
Jāck son
New port²²

in ae cēss' i ble
in eōr' ri gi ble
in ev i ta ble
in nū mer a ble
in āp pli ea ble
il lev i a ble
ir rev o ea ble
in ex prēss' i ble
in ex plōr a ble
im mēas' ur a ble⁸⁹
im prae ti ea ble
in diś cērn' i ble⁸⁵
in di gēst i ble
in di viś i ble
in diś' pu ta ble
in diś pēn' sa ble
ir re sīst i ble
ir rēp' a ra ble
in diś so lu ble

ap prōached⁸²
eor rēet' ed
a void ed
nūm' bered
ap plied'
lēv' ied
re ealled'
ūt' tered
ex plōred'
mēas' ured⁸⁹
per fōrmed'
diś cērned⁸⁵
di gēst' ed
di vīd ed
diś pūt ed
spāred
re sīst' ed
re pāired
diś sōlved

Nāsh' ville
New Yōrk²²
New' burg²²
Pōrt land
Ports mouth
Pītts burg
Rich mond
Rut land
Sā lem
Sprīng field
Tren ton
Au burn
Hūd son
Lōw ell
New ark²²
Cām bridgē
Mār shal
Mēm phis⁴⁶
Med ford

SECTION XLII.

The first part of each word, in the first column, has the same meaning as the word opposite in the second column; therefore, repeating the word or words standing at the head of the couplets, with whatever stands in the second column opposite each succeeding word, defines each word in the first column. Thus, *Bearing* heads the first column; then, to define *armigerous*, say, bearing *arms*; *fructiferous*, bearing *fruit*.

Bearing		Producing	
är mĭġ' er ous	ärm\$	au rĭf' er ous	göld
erû cĭf er ous	erôss	eal cĭf er ous	lime
frue tif er ous	frûit	eoneh if er ous	shell\$
glan dif er ous	ā' eorn\$	eul mĭf er ous	stalk\$
la niġ er ous	wool	fo lif er ous	lēaves\$
nu cĭf er ous	nŭts	ġem mĭf er ous	bŭds
pal mĭf er ous	pālm\$	mor tif er ous	death
squā mĭġ' er ous ⁶²	seāle\$	nu bĭf' er ous	eloud\$
prû nĭf er ous	plŭm\$	o vip a rous	egg\$
Producing		plum bĭf er ous	lead
cer û lĭf' ie	blŭe	ro rĭf er ous	dew ²²
frĭġ o rĭf ie	eold	spi nĭf er ous	thörn\$
sap o rĭf ie	taste	sa lif er ous	salt
lu cĭf' er ous	light	ver mip a rous	worm\$
bulb if er ous	bŭlb\$	pes tif er ous	plāgue
som nĭf er ous	sleep	ar un dĭn' e ous	reed\$
bae cĭf er ous	bĕr' rie\$	sue cĭf' er ous	sāp
fĕr rĭf er ous	ī ron ³⁵	eor ti cĭf' er ous	bārk
mel lif er ous	hōn ey	sal ū tif er ous ⁴⁰	hēalth
po mĭf er ous	āp ple\$	so nĭf' er ous	sound
flo rĭf er ous	flow er\$	met al lĭf' er ous	mĕt' al\$
lau rĭf er ous	lau rel	hed e rĭf er ous	ī vy
hĕrb ĭf er ous	hĕrb\$	nee tar if er ous	nĕe tar
os sĭf er ous	bōne\$	o dor if er ous	ō dor
om nĭf er ous	all kind\$	re\$ in if er ous	rĕ\$ in
sem in ĭf' er ous	seed	sil i cĭf er ous	sī lex

Doctrine or Science of, or a Treatise on

as trög' ra phy ⁴⁶	stär\$
eoneh ol o gy	shëll\$
den drol o gy	tree\$
hy drol o gy	wa' ter
eth nol o gy	nā tion\$ ⁷⁹
fos sil o gy	fôs sil\$
me trol o gy	mëa\$ ures ⁸⁹
neu rol o gy	the nêrves\$
psy ehol o gy	the sôul
phy tol o gy ⁴⁶	plānt\$
phre nol o gy ⁴⁶	the brāin
en to mōl' o gy	īn' seets
et y mol o gy	der i vā' tion\$ ⁷⁹
gal van ol o gy	gāl' van ism
gen e al o gy	gen er ā' tion\$ ⁷⁹
her pe tol o gy	rēp' tīlēs
ieh thy ol o gy	fish e\$

Kinds of Cloth.

bār' ra ean
eal i eo
ean ne quin ⁶²
eas si mere
eor du roy'
dī' a per
dīm i ty
huck a back
tap es try
taf fe ta
ban dān' na
bōm ba zine'
al a mōde
Fortifications.
bar ri eāde'
pal i sade
in trēnch' ment

min er āl' o gy	mīn' er al\$
or ni thol o gy	bīrd\$
os te ol o gy	bōne\$
lex i eol o gy	wōrd\$
pyr e tol o gy	fē' vers
ū ran ol o gy ⁴⁰	hēav en\$
ver me ol o gy	wōrm\$
me te or ōl' o gy	{ mē' te or\$ and at mos-
phār ma eōl' o gy	{ phēr' ie phe nōm' e na.
id e ol o gy	phār' ma cy ⁴⁶
	i dē' as
ge ōl' o gy	{ struet' ūre and phŷ\$'-
	{ ie al chānges of the ēarth.

hēr' is son
gar ri sōn
par a pet
Weapons.
blūn' der buss
bāy o net
dām ask in
cim e ter
javé' lin
rā' pi er
bow ie-knife

Soldiers.

eōm' pa ny
rēg i ment
sen ti nel
eav al ry
in fant ry
dra goon'
līght'-horse

The Art of Writing or Engraving on

ehal eōg' ra phy ⁴⁶	brāss
li thog ra phy	stōne
ste log ra phy	pīl' lars
xy log ra phy ⁸⁷	wōd
ce rog ra phy	wāx

SECTION XLIII.

Having the form of a		Vessels and Measures.	Quadrupeds.
eăp' ri form	gōat		bab oon'
eau li form	stałk	bush' el	bi dēt
eōrd i form	heärt	bār rel	bădg' er
erû ci form	erōss	bot tle	bēa ver
eu nē' i form	wēdge	erû et	bröck et
cŷm' bi form	bōat	eăst er	eam el
dent i form	tooth	chăl dron	cas tor
en si form	swōrd	fīr kin	eat tle
gland i form	glănd	flăg on	čham ois
lin" gui form ³⁶	tōngue	punch eon ³³	dōnk ey
lū ni form	moon	pig gin	fil ly
o vi form	egg	pitch er	ga zëlle'
rēt i form	net	pot tle	gēn' et
seū ti form	shiēld	gal lon	gi răffe'
stēl li form	stär	gob let	hēif' er
făl ci form	sick' le	hog\$ head	jack al
ea pīl' li form	hâir	keel' er	jag ū är' ⁴⁰
fīs' tu li form	pīpe	kēt tle	lēop' ard
oe ū li form ⁴⁰	eye	sau cer	mam moth
seō ri form	drōss	skīl let	mōnk ey
seo pi form	broom	tank ard	pān ther
Eating or feeding on		tum bler	rae eoon'
ear nīv' o rous	flēsh	vī al	reīn' deer ¹
gra niv o rous	grāin	eu bit	zē bra
hērb iv o rous	hērb\$	făth om	
os siv o rous	bōne\$	fūr long	Instruments of Music.
sar eōph a gous ⁴⁶	flēsh	Carriages.	elăr' i on
ver mīv o rous	wōrm\$	būg' gy	flăg eo let
bae civ o rous	bēr' rie\$	phā e ton ⁴⁶	dul ci mer
gram in īv' o rous	grăss	sūlk y	tam bōur īne'
Having		wag on	vī o līn
eor nīg' er ous	hōrn\$	stăge	vī ō la
ehe lif er ous	elaw\$	eoach	sēr' a phīne
eau lif er ous	stałk\$	čhai\$e	ae eōr' di on
plu mig er ous	fěath' er\$	sleigh ¹	mel ō de on

The Doctrine of, or the Science which treats of

Crimes.

öp' ties	light
phys' ies ⁴⁶	nāt' ûre ⁴⁰
teeh nies	ärts
eth ies	mör' al\$
stat ies	böd' ies at rest.
po ët' ies	pō' e try
pho net ies ⁴⁶	{ sounds\$
a eous ties	
här mön ies	mū' sie al sounds\$.
sta tist ies	stāte of the eoun' try.
hy draul ies	mō' tion of flū' ids.
pōl' i ties	gōv' ern ment
gno mön' ies	dī' al ing
sci op ties	eām' e ra ob seū' ra
mne mon ies	mēm' o ry
ehro mat ies	eöl' or\$
mag net ies	mäg' net ism

är' son
as sault'
bürg' la ry
big a my
chēat ing
ex tōr' tion⁷⁹
gām' ing
gām bling
trēa son
lär ce ny
mūr der
māim ing
pēr' ju ry
poi son ing
rōb ber y
pī ra cy
fōrg er y

hy dro stāt' ies	weight of flū' id\$.
pneu mat' ies	āir
me ehan ies	ma chīnes'
bōt' a ny	plānts
as trōn' o my	stār\$
a nat o my	dis sēe' tion ⁷⁹
a rith me tie	nūm' ber\$
eal is thēn' ies	hēalth' ful ěx' er cise.
math e mat ies	{ nūm' ber and quan' ti ty. ⁶²
met a phys' ies ⁴⁶	
pyr o teeh nies	mīnd
	fīre' wōrks

Science of refracted, or reflected

ea tōp' tries	{ light
dī op tries	
dī a eous' ties	{ sounds\$
eat a eous ties	
eat a phōn ies	

Lakes.

Su pē' ri or
Mīch' i gan
On tā' ri o
Ē' rie
Hū ron
Geōrge
Lōng-Lāke
Ēa yū' ga
Sēn' e ea
O nē' da
O was eo
Ĉham plāin'
Moose' head
Um bā' gog
Win ne bā' go
St. Clāir'
Ge nē' va
Ĉrook' ed

SECTION XLIV.

An Instrument for Measuring

ther môm' e ter	tēm' per a tūre
ba rom e ter	weight of âir.
hy drom e ter	grāv' i ty of līq' uid\$.
ma nom e ter	den' si ty of âir.
eū di ōm' e ter ⁴⁰	pū' ri ty of âir.
go ni om e ter	sōl' id ān' gle\$.
e lee trom e ter	e lee trīc' i ty
an e nom e ter	fōrce of wīnd.
a er om e ter	būlk of gās' e\$.
era ni om e ter	skūll\$
eal o rim e ter	hēat
ste re om e ter	sōl' id\$
ga\$ ōm' e ter	gās' e\$
om brom e ter	rāin
pho tom e ter ⁴⁶	līght
py rom e ter	de gree\$' of hēat.

Officers.

ād' mi ral
 ău to erat
 āid de camp
 ēm per or
 eom mo dore
 eon sta ble
 eor o ner
 eor po ral
 chān cel lor
 gōv ern or
 ġen er al
 maġ is trate
 nō ta ry
 prēs i dent
 sur ro gate
 lieū tēn' ant

Pertaining to

pro vīn' cial ⁶⁷	a prōv' ince
eo lō ni al	a cōl' o ny
pa ro ehi al	a pār' ish
me dīc in al	mēd' i cine
mo nāreh ie al	mōn' arch y
dem o erāt' ie al	de mōe' ra cy
an a lyt ie al	a nāl' y sis

Government of a State or Kingdom by

ău tōe' ra cy	one'\$ sēlf ³⁸
de moe ra cy	pēo' ple
the oe ra cy	Gōd
stra toe ra cy	sōl' dier y ⁵⁰
ar is tōe' ra cy	nō' ble\$
pā' tri āreh y	fā' thers
mōn āreh y	one măn ³³
ġyn ār ehy	fē' male
ol i gār ehy	few pēr' son\$. ²²
hep tāreh y	sēv' en pēr' son\$.

man da rīn'
 brig a diēr

Quadrupeds.

ăn' te lope
 buf fa lo
 eat a mount
 el e phant⁴⁶
 lī on ess
 mās to don
 ū ni eorn⁴⁰
 mo nôc' e ros
 rhi noc e ros
 bu cēph a lus⁴⁶
 drōm' e da ry

Plants.

dăn' de li on
 eo ri ăn' der
 el e eam pāne'
 ġe rā' ni um

SECTION XLV.

A Description of, or a Treatise on

Parts and Appendages
of Buildings.

eo\$ mǒg' ra phy ⁴⁶	<i>the world</i>	
ge og ra phy	<i>the ěarth</i>	bōlt
hy drog ra phy	wa' ters	door
my og ra phy	mūs' cle\$	ēaves\$
see nog ra phy	{ pēr spēc' tive	floor
	{ scēn' er y	flūe
to pog ra phy	<i>a par tic' u lar plāce</i>	hall
bī ōg ra phy	one's līfe ³⁸	heārth
zo ol o gy	ān' i mals	jāmb
ū ran ōg' ra phy ⁴⁰	hēav' en\$	kēy
sel e nog ra phy	moon	lātch
bib li og ra phy	boōks	lock
ehro nǒg' ra phy	tīme pāst	roof
gas trol o gy	stōm' aeh	sāsh
pho nog ra phy	sound\$	stāirs
phy tol o gy	plānts	shēlf
<hr/>		
the ōl' o gy	di vīn' i ty	sīnk
pyr i tǒl' o gy	py rī' tēs	wāll
py rǒl' o gy	hēat	bēl' fry
pa le ōl' o gy	an tīq' ui tie\$ ⁵⁷ ₃₆	chim ney
	The art of	cel lar
eho rǒg' ra phy ⁴⁶	māp' ping	eol umn
ehi rog ra phy	writ' ing	eōr nice
or thog ra phy	eor rēet' spēll' ing	elōs et
ty pog ra phy	prīnt' ing	pan el
		pār lor
phrā se ōl' o gy	mōde of speech.	tēr race
my thōl' o gy	<i>a sȳs' tem of fā' ble\$.</i>	win dow
phi lol o gy	{ the scī' ence of	pan try
	{ lān" guage. ³⁶	eū' po la
phys i ōl' o gy	{ the scī' ence of the or-	gāl ler y
	{ gan i zā' tion of an' i mals	eup bōard ⁴¹
	{ or plānts.	
phys i og no my	{ the art of di\$ cērn' ing the ehār' ae ter	
	{ of the mind from the face.	

PART III.

AN INTRODUCTION TO "TOWN'S ANALYSIS."

SUGGESTIONS TO TEACHERS.

No scholar can be said to have accomplished anything valuable for himself, till he thoroughly understands what he studies, and perceives the application. It is therefore hoped that teachers will not fail to question their pupils on the introductory part of each Table, and to explain to them every particular. Although this part of the work is very much simplified, and brought down, as it is thought, entirely to the capacities of children, yet much, very much, depends on the *oral* instruction of the *living* teacher.

In the first place, the definitions and examples, at the head of each table, with such Rules for Spelling as are referred to, must be distinctly learned as they occur. In these, the class must be exercised, till each pupil understands them perfectly. When this is accomplished, let the teacher give such number of words for the class to spell, as they can learn well, with their definitions, — not so to be learned one day, that they may be forgotten the next, but to be learned for life. When the scholar has spelled the primitive word, and defined it, let the teacher pronounce the same word with what is to be joined to it, and require the pupil to spell and define it thus modified; and, lastly, to tell the part of speech to which it belongs. Let the same course be uniformly pursued with every new table under the following sections.

After the scholars become familiar in answering the questions, as proposed by the teacher, let him give out the primitive word, and require his pupils to go through the whole process alone. In this way, three or six months will be likely to accomplish the work of years. Words, language, and signification will become equally familiar. The prefixes and suffixes, component parts of so many thousand words, will be learned for the *entire* language, and for life.

In the First and Second Parts, the scholar acquires a knowledge of primitive words, and in the Third, rules and examples for forming and defining their compound and derivative formations.

In the following tables, no more words are given than were thought necessary to exemplify the *mode* of defining. The teacher, however, can exercise the pupils on words of his own selection to any extent he chooses.

The words, found in the tables, have been taken without any reference to repetition, for the special purpose of showing the most obvious effect of the prefixes and suffixes in varying their signification.

If these short tabular exercises, with their prefixes and suffixes, are thoroughly mastered, the pupil will acquire the ability of defining something like twenty thousand words of the language, as a reward for his labor.

SECTION I.

RULES FOR SPELLING DERIVATIVE WORDS.

RULE 1. Final *e* must be dropped before the addition of a suffix beginning with a *vowel*; as,

Blāme*	Fōrce	Chōse	Glōbe
Blām' <i>a ble</i>	Fōrc' <i>i ble</i>	Chōs' <i>en</i>	Glōb' <i>ūle</i> ⁴⁰

EXCEPTIONS. Words ending in *ce* or *ge*, when they take the suffix *able* or *ous*, and verbs ending with *ee*, *oe*, and a few other terminations in *e*, retain the final *e*; as,

Pēace	Coŭr' <i>āge</i>	Hie	Dŷe
Pēace' <i>a ble</i>	Coŭr' <i>ā' geous</i>	Hie' <i>ing</i>	Dŷe' <i>ing</i>
Chānge	A gree'	Hōe	Singe
Chānge' <i>a ble</i>	A gree' <i>ing</i>	Hōe' <i>ing</i>	Singe' <i>ing</i>

NOTE. The word *practice* drops *e* in accordance with the rule; and so do words ending in *ee*, *ie*, *oe*, *ye*, or *ge* when they take the suffix *ed* or *er*; but *ie*, when it takes the suffix *ing*, must be changed into *y*; as,

Præ' <i>tice</i>	Tie	Dŷe	Vie
Præ' <i>ti ea ble</i>	Tied	Dŷ' <i>er</i>	Dŷ' <i>ing</i>
Free	Shōe	Singe	Lie
Frē' <i>er</i>	Shō' <i>er</i>	Singed	Lŷ' <i>ing</i>

RULE 2. Final *e* is retained before the addition of a suffix beginning with a *consonant*; as,

Wise	Hōpe	Bāse	Gāme
Wise' <i>ly</i>	Hōpe' <i>ful</i>	Bāse' <i>ness</i>	Gāme' <i>ster</i>
Stāte	Blithe	Noise	Sāfe
Stāte' <i>ment</i>	Blithe' <i>sōme</i>	Noise' <i>less</i>	Sāfe' <i>ty</i>

EXCEPTIONS. The following words do *not* retain the final *e*:—

Awe	Trûe	Lōathe	Lōdge
Aw' <i>ful</i>	Trû' <i>ly</i>	Lōath' <i>ful</i>	Lōdg' <i>ment</i>
Aw' <i>less</i>	Whōle	Lōath' <i>sōme</i>	Ār' <i>gue</i>
Dūe	Whōl' <i>ly</i>	Jūdge	Ār' <i>gu ment</i>
Dū' <i>ly</i>	A brīdg' <i>ment</i>	Jūdg' <i>ment</i>	Āe kuōwl' <i>edg ment</i>

RULE 3. Words ending in *y* preceded by a *consonant* change the *y* into *i* before an additional termination; as,

Ĉome' <i>ly</i>	Fū' <i>ry</i>	Mēr' <i>ry</i>	De nŷ'
Ĉome' <i>li ness</i>	Fū' <i>ri ous</i>	Mēr' <i>ri ment</i>	De nīed'
Mēr' <i>cŷ</i>	Stūd' <i>y</i>	Hō' <i>ly</i>	Ĉom plŷ'
Mēr' <i>ci ful</i>	Stūd' <i>ies</i>	Hō' <i>li er</i>	Ĉom plī' <i>ance</i>

* In the words exemplifying the Rules and their Exceptions under this Section, letters are italicised merely to attract *special* attention to the *letters* or *syllables* referred to; and hence they must not be regarded, in all cases, as *silent* or *unsounded* in the pronunciation of the words, as in other parts of the book.

EXCEPTION 1. Before the suffix *ous*, *y* is sometimes changed into *e*; as,

Dū' ty	Beaū' ty	Pīt' y	Plēn' ty
Dū' te ous	Beaū' te ous	Pīt' e ous	Plēn' te ous

EXCEPTION 2. *Y* remains unchanged before the terminations *ing*, *ish*, *ism*, *'s*, and in some of the derivatives of *dry*, *shy*, and *sly*; as,

Trȳ	Tō' ry	Dry	Shȳ
Trȳ' ing	Tō' ry ism	Dry' ly	Shȳ' ness
Bā' by	Lā' dy	Dry' ness	Sly
Bā' by ish	Lā' dy's	Mā' ry's	Sly' ly

RULE 4. When final *y* is preceded by a *vowel* in the same syllable, it remains unchanged before an additional termination; as,

Boy	De lāy'	An noy'	Mōn' ey
Boy' ish	De lāyed'	An noy' ance	Mōn' eys
Joy	De stroy'	Re pāy'	At tōr' ney
Joy' ous	De stroy' er	Re pāy' ment	At tōr' neys

EXCEPTIONS. The words *day*, *lay*, *pay*, *say*, *slay*, and *stay* (to remain) change *y* into *i* in a few of their derivatives; as,

Dāy	Lāy	Pāy	Sāy	Slāy	Stāy
Dāi' ly	Lāid	Pāid	Sāid ⁹	Slāin	Stāid

NOTE. A few words drop final *y* before the suffix *ist* or *ize*; and a few others ending in *fy* drop *y* and take *action* or *active*; as,

Bōt' a ny	Hār' mo ny	Pū' tre fy	Čāl e fy
Bōt' a nist	Hār' mo nize	Pu tre fāc' tion ⁷⁹	Čal e fāc' tive
Eū' lo gy ⁴⁰	Sȳm' pa thy	Sāt' is fy	Stū' pe fy
Eū' lo gist	Sȳm' pa thize	Sat is fāc' tion	Stu pe fāc' tive

RULE 5. Monosyllables, and words accented on the *last* syllable, ending with a single *consonant* preceded by a single vowel, *double* that consonant before the addition of a suffix beginning with a *vowel*; as,

Rōb	Bīd	Snāp	Re bēl'
Rōb' ber	Bīd' den	Snāp' pish	Re bēll' iōn ³⁹
Rāg	Pīt	Stīr	Re mīt'
Rāg' ged	Pīt' tance	Stīrred	Re mīt' tance
Fūn	Skīm	Smūt	Be gīn'
Fūn' ny	Skīm' mēr	Smūt' ty	Be gīn' ning
Rōt	Knōt	Spīn	De mūr'
Rōt' ten	Knōt' ty	Spīn' ning	De mūr' rage

EXCEPTIONS. When the accent of the primitive word is changed in the derivative, the final consonant is *not* doubled ; as,

Ǝon fēr'	Pre fēr'	De fēr'	In fēr'
Ǝōn' fer ence	Prēf' er a ble	Def er Ǝn' tial ⁷¹	In fer Ǝn' tial ⁷¹

RULE 6. Words ending with a single consonant preceded by a digraph or diphthong, and words *not* accented on the last syllable, and those also *not* ending with a single consonant, do *not* double the final consonant, when a suffix beginning with a *vowel* is added ; as,

Sāil	Brown	Trāv' el	Mēlt
Sāil' or	Brown' ish	Trāv' el er	Mēlt' ing
Ǝon cēal'	Be eloud'	Sīm' i lar	Re Ǝōrd'
Ǝon cēal' ing	Be eloud' ed	Sim i lār' i ty	Re Ǝōrd' er

EXCEPTION 1. Some words, without regard to accent, double the final consonant, principally because it is doubled in the languages from which the words are derived ; as,

Ǝān' cel	Ǝrȳs' tal	Ex cēl'	Trān' quīl ⁸²
Ǝan cel lā' tion ⁷⁹	Ǝrȳs' tal lize	Ėx' cel lence	Tran quīl' lī ty

EXCEPTION 2. If one letter of the digraph is dropped when a suffix is added, the final consonant is sometimes doubled ; as, fāil, fāl' lī ble ; appēal', ap pēl'lant.

RULE 7. Words ending in *er* or *or* sometimes drop the *e* or *o* before a suffix beginning with a *vowel* ; as,

Tī' ger	Re mēm' ber	Ĥe' tor	Ad min is trā' tor
Tī' gress	Re mēm' brance	Ĥe' tress	Ad min is trā' trix

RULE 8. Words ending in *ble* drop *le* before the suffix *ly* ; but, when they take the suffix *ity*, the *e* only is dropped, and an *i* is inserted between the *b* and *l* ; as,

Hūm' ble	Fee' ble	Ā ble	Nō' ble
Hūm' bly	Fee' bly	Ā bīl' i ty	No bīl' i ty

RULE 9. When the suffix *ion* or *ive* is added to words ending in *d*, *ade*, *ide*, *ode*, *ude*, *vert*, and a few in *ent*, the final *d*, *de*, or *t* is changed to *s* ; as,

De scēnd'	De cīde'	Ǝon elūde'	Dis sēnt'
De scen' sion ⁷⁸	De cīs ion ⁹²	Ǝon elū' sion ⁹¹	Dis sēn sion ⁷⁸
In vāde'	Ex plōde'	Di vēt'	In elūde'
In vā' sion ⁹¹	Ex plō' sive	Di vēr' sion ⁷⁸	In elū' sive

RULE 10. Words ending in *ate* drop *te* before the suffix *ble*, *cy*, or *ry*; and those ending in *ant* or *ent* drop *t* before *ce* or *cy*; as,

Ės' ti mate	Lĭt' er ate	Īn' stant	Ėön' stant
Ės' ti ma ble	Lĭt' er a ry	Īn' stance	Ėön' stan cy
Īn' tri eate	Ār' bi trate	Āb' sent	Flū' ent
Īn' tri ea cy	Ār' bi tra ry	Āb' sence	Flū' en cy

RULE 11. Words ending in *scribe* change *be* into *p* before the suffix *tion* or *tive*; as,

As eribe'	In serĭbe'	De serĭbe'	Pro serĭbe'
As erĭp' tion ⁷⁹	In serĭp' tion ⁷⁹	De serĭp' tive	Pro serĭp' tive

RULE 12. Words ending in *solve* or *volve* change *ve* into *u* before the suffix *tion* and some others; as,

Dis sölve'	Ab sölve'	In völve'	Ėon völve'
Dis so lū' tion ⁷⁹	Ab söl' ū to ry ⁴⁰	In vo lū' tion ⁷⁹	Ėön' vo lū ted

RULE 13. Words ending with a double letter preserve it double in all their derivatives formed either by prefixes or suffixes; as,

Bŭff	See	Dŭll	Free
Re bŭff'	Fore see'	Dŭll' ness	Free' ly
Spĕll	Grōss	Mŭff	Glāss
Mis spĕll'	En grōss	Mŭff' less	Glāss' y

EXCEPTIONS. Words ending in *ll* when they take a suffix beginning with *l*, and some irregular derivations from verbs ending in *ll* or *ss*, and also the derivatives of the word *pontiff* and some others, drop one of the double letters; as,

Hĭll	Shăll	Blĕss	Pön' tĭff
Hĭll' ly	Shălt	Blĕst	Pon tĭf' i eal
Tĭll	Wĭll	Nŭll	Pon tĭf' i eate
Un tĭll'	Wĭlt	An nŭll'	An nŭll' ment

RULE 14. Compound words are generally spelled like the simple words of which they are composed; as, *fōe'*-man, *hōrse'*-shōe, *mĭll'*-dam.

EXCEPTIONS. *Full*, when unaccented, or when used merely as a suffix, *miss* (to err), when used as a prefix, and some other simple words ending in *ll*, when they form permanent compounds, drop one of the double letters; as,

Fŭll	Fŭll	Mĭss	Wĕll	Āll	Bŭll
Fŭll' fĭll'	Fĕar' fŭl	Mĭs rŭle'	Wĕll' fāre	Āl' mōst'	Bŭll' rush

SECTION II.

THE SUFFIXES DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

A **ROOT** is a primitive or simple word, from which derivative words are formed by means of suffixes and prefixes; as, *frûit* in *frûit' less*.

A **SUFFIX** is a letter, syllable, or word added or annexed to a *root* or *primitive* word, in the formation of *derivatives*; as, *less* in *frûit' less*, *ful* in *frûit' ful*.

At the commencement of every Table under this Section and the following, the *teacher* is expected to make all necessary explanations, and to propose as many questions as are needful to familiarize each scholar in his class with the *meaning* and *application* of the given suffixes or prefixes.

One example or more is given at the head of each Table, showing the *manner* and *order* of forming and defining all the other words in the lesson. The *order* is designated by figures; and the scholars must supply the meaning of each *derivative* word in the *table*, in accordance with the illustrative example or examples.

As the noun, adjective, verb, adverb, and participle are so frequently referred to in the following tables, we here introduce a brief definition and illustration of each one.

A **NOUN** is the name of an object or of some abstract quality of it; as, *man*, *apple*, *virtue*.

An **ADJECTIVE** is a word joined to a noun or pronoun, to qualify or limit its meaning; as, a *sweet* apple, *five* men.

A **VERB** is a word by means of which something is affirmed; as, *men live*, *birds sing*, *I am loved*.

An **ADVERB** is a word joined to a verb, an adjective, or another adverb, to modify its meaning; as, *birds sing sweetly*, a *very* good man, he walks *quite* fast.

A **PARTICIPLE** is a word derived from a verb, and partakes of the properties of a verb and an adjective; as, the following tables, *diligently studied*, will richly repay the pupil for *giving* them his unwearied attention.

The *suffix* or *prefix*, when joined with a primitive word, and also its *peculiar signification*, are printed in *italics*.

The illustrative examples, and all other words to be spelled and defined, are divided into syllables, accented, and their proper pronunciation indicated in the same manner, as in other parts of the book.

The formation of derivative words by *suffixes* furnishes a *practical* application of the Rules for Spelling; and references are made, in each table, from the examples illustrating them. The teacher must *invariably* require the pupils to show the application of the Rules or Exceptions referred to.

For a further explanation of Part Third, see pages 115 and 116.

TABLE I.

THE SUFFIX *LESS*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

LESS, as a suffix, means *without; destitute of; wanting*. The roots or primitive words in this table are *nouns*; but, when *less* is added, the derivatives thus formed are *adjectives*.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

ROOT AND DEFINITION.

DERIVATIVE AND DEFINITION.

1. CĀSH, money; coin. 2. CĀSH' LESS, *without money; without cash.*

SPELL AND DEFINE.

BOUND, a limit.	LAW, a rule of action.	TRĀCK, a footprint; a
BOUND' LESS,	LAW' LESS,	TRĀCK' LESS, [mark.
ĀUSE, a reason.	LĪFE, existence.	THŌRN, a sharp point; a
ĀUSE' LESS,*	LĪFE' LESS,*	THŌRN' LESS, [spine.
CHĪLD, an infant.	NOISE, any sound.	BŌT' TOM, a foundation.
CHĪLD' LESS,	NOISE' LESS,*	BŌT' TOM LESS,
DOUBT, uncertainty.	PĀTH, a road; a way.	CŌM' FORT, consolation.
DOUBT' LESS,	PĀTH' LESS,	CŌM' FORT LESS,
DRĒAM, thoughts in sleep.	POINT, a sharp end.	FĀ'THER, a male parent.
DRĒAM' LESS,	POINT' LESS,	FĀ'THER LESS,
ĒND, termination.	RĒST, repose; quiet.	MŌTH' ER, a female par-
ĒND' LESS,	RĒST' LESS,	MŌTH' ER LESS, [ent.
GRIĒF, sorrow; sadness.	SĒNSE, understanding.	MŌ' TION, ⁷⁹ a movement.
GRIĒF' LESS,	SĒNSE' LESS,*	MŌ' TION LESS,
MĀTCH, an equal.	SLEEP, rest; repose.	SHĒL' TER, a cover.
MĀTCH' LESS,	SLEEP' LESS,	SHĒL' TER LESS.

* See Rule 2, page 117.

TABLE II.

THE SUFFIXES *FUL*, *OSE*, AND *Y*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

FUL, *OSE*, or *Y* implies *full of; abundance of; abounding in or with; having much; as much as*. *Y* sometimes implies *belonging to; like or pertaining to; consisting of*.

In this table, the roots or primitives are defined as *nouns*. The derivatives, with the exception of *pailful*, are *adjectives*.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

1. PLĀY, sport or merriment.
1. PĀLM, a tree and its fruit.
2. PLĀY' *FUL*, full of sport or play.
2. PĀLM' *Y*,* abounding with palms.

SPELL AND DEFINE.

BLĪSS, happiness.	DE VĪCE', contrivance.	DIS TRŪST', suspicion.
BLĪSS' <i>FUL</i> ,†	DE VĪCE' <i>FUL</i> ,†	DIS TRŪST' <i>FUL</i> ,
FRAUD, deceit; guile.	DIS GŪST', dislike.	VĒRB, a word.
FRAUD' <i>FUL</i> ,	DIS GŪST' <i>FUL</i> ,	VER BŌSE',*
PĒACE, composure;	DIS TRĒSS', pain; anguish.	WĀ' TER, a common
PĒACE' <i>FUL</i> ,‡ [quiet.	DIS TRĒSS' <i>FUL</i> ,†	WĀ' TER <i>Y</i> ,* [fluid.
SPĪTE, malice; hate.	RE GĀRD', respect; esteem.	PĀIL, a common ves-
SPĪTE' <i>FUL</i> ,‡	RE GĀRD' <i>FUL</i> ,	PĀIL' <i>FUL</i> . [sel.

TABLE III.

THE SUFFIXES *FUL* AND *LESS* IN CONNECTION WITH THE SAME ROOT.

Let the pupil observe and explain the *opposite* import of the derivatives, formed by the alternate use of these suffixes.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

1. PĀIN, distress of some kind.
2. PĀIN' *FUL*, full of pain or distress.
3. PĀIN' *LESS*, without pain or distress.

SPELL AND DEFINE.

ĀRT, skill; craftiness.	MĪRTH, merriment.	HŌPE, expectation.
ĀRT' <i>FUL</i> ,	MĪRTH' <i>FUL</i> ,	HŌPE' <i>FUL</i> ,†
ĀRT' <i>LESS</i> ,	MĪRTH' <i>LESS</i> ,	HŌPE' <i>LESS</i> ,‡

* Rule 6, page 119.

† Rule 13, page 120.

‡ Rule 2, page 117.

CÂRE, anxiety; oversight.	NEED, want; necessity.	CHÂNGE, alteration.
CÂRE' <i>FUL</i> ,*	NEED' <i>FUL</i> ,	CHÂNGE' <i>FUL</i> ,*
CÂRE' <i>LESS</i> ,*	NEED' <i>LESS</i> ,	CHÂNGE' <i>LESS</i> ,*
FÊAR, dread; reverence.	PRÂÏ' ER, a petition.	JOY, gladness; bliss.
FÊAR' <i>FUL</i> ,	PRÂÏ' ER <i>FUL</i> ,	JOY' <i>FUL</i> ,
FÊAR' <i>LESS</i> ,	PRÂÏ' ER <i>LESS</i> , [grace.	JOY' <i>LESS</i> , [pity.
FAULT, a defect; error.	SHÂME, reproach; dis-	MÊR' CY, clemency;
FAULT' <i>FUL</i> ,	SHÂME' <i>FUL</i> ,*	MÊR' CI <i>FUL</i> ,†
FAULT' <i>LESS</i> ,	SHÂME' <i>LESS</i> ,* [idea.	MÊR' CI <i>LESS</i> ,†
GUÎLE, deceit; cunning.	THOUGHT ⁵ , reflection;	PÏT' Y, compassion.
GUÎLE' <i>FUL</i> ,*	THOUGHT' <i>FUL</i> ,	PÏT' I <i>FUL</i> ,†
GUÎLE' <i>LESS</i> ,*	THOUGHT' <i>LESS</i> ,	PÏT' I <i>LESS</i> ,†

TABLE IV.

THE SUFFIX *ISH*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

ISH, with nouns, implies *like*, or *somewhat like*; with adjectives, it implies *somewhat*. The primitives in the first column are *nouns*, in the second and third, *adjectives*. All the derivatives are *adjectives*.

Define the *first* column like *brute*, and the *second* and *third* like *small*.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. BRÛTE, an irrational animal. | 1. SMALL, little; trifling. |
| 2. BRÛT' <i>ISH</i> , ‡ like a brute. | 2. SMALL' <i>ISH</i> , somewhat small. |

SPELL AND DEFINE.

BOY, a male youth.	ÔLD, aged; not new.	GRÂÏ, of mixed color.
BOY' <i>ISH</i> , §	ÔLD' <i>ISH</i> ,	GRÂÏ' <i>ISH</i> , §
DWÂRF, very small per-	BLÛE, of a particular	WÊT, containing water.
DWÂRF' <i>ISH</i> , [son.	BLÛ' <i>ISH</i> , ‡ [color.	WÊT' <i>TISH</i> , ¶
KNÂVE, a dishonest	BLÂCK, of the darkest	ÊOOL, moderately cold.
KNÂV' <i>ISH</i> , ‡ [man.	BLÂCK' <i>ISH</i> , [color.	ÊOOL' <i>ISH</i> ,
MÛLE, a mongrel ani-	BROWN, of a dark	SOUR, tart, as vinegar.
MÛL' <i>ISH</i> , ‡ [mal.	BROWN' <i>ISH</i> , [color.	SOUR' <i>ISH</i> ,
SLÛT, a dirty woman.	DÛSK, a little dark.	SÏCK, affected with dis-
SLÛT' <i>TISH</i> , ¶	DÛSK' <i>ISH</i> ,	SÏCK' <i>ISH</i> , [ease.

* Rule 2, page 117.

† Rule 3, page 117.

‡ Rule 1, page 117.

§ Rule 4, page 118.

|| Rule 6, page 119.

¶ Rule 5, page 118.

TABLE V.

THE SUFFIXES *ER*, *OR*, *AR*, &C., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

ER, *OR*, *AR*, *ARD*, *AN*, *EE*, *EER*, *IAN*, *IER*, *ISAN*, *IST*, *ITE*, *NER*, *STER*, *YER*, or *ZEN*, implies *the person who; one who; or the thing which*. *AN* or *AR* sometimes implies *pertaining to or relating to*. The primitives are *verbs, nouns, or adjectives*. The derivatives are *nouns, or adjectives*.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

1. BUĪLD, to make, as a house. 1. PĒR' SIA,⁶⁹ the name of a country.
2. BUĪLD' ER,* one who builds. 2. PĒR' SIAN, pertaining to Persia.

SPELL AND DEFINE.

DĒAL, to buy and sell.	VĪS' IT, to go to see an-	ÄRT, skill; dexterity.
DĒAL' ER,*	VĪS' IT OR,*	[other. ÄRT' I \$AN,* [to nature.
DRŮM, to beat a drum.	BĚG, to ask alms.	NÄT' Ū RAL, ⁴⁰ according
DRŮM' MER,†	BĚG' GAR,†	NÄT' Ū RAL IST,*
HŮNT, to search for.	DŌTE, to become silly	Is' RA EL, the son of
HŮNT' ER,*	DŌ' TARD, ‡	[by age. Is' RA EL ITE,* [Isaac.
LĒAD, to guide; to con-	MIS SIS SĪP' PI, a state.	PÄRT, a share or por-
LĒAD' ER,*	[duct. MIS SIS SĪP' PI AN,	PÄRT' NER, [tion.
MÄKE, to create; to RE FĒR',	to leave to an-	TRĪCK, a cheat; decep-
MÄK' ER, ‡	[form. REF ER EE',	[other. TRĪCK' STER, [tion.
RÖB, to plunder.	FŪ' SIL, a light musket.	LÄW, a statute.
RÖB' BER,†	FŪ SIL EER',*	LÄW' YER,
ScÔFF, to ridicule.	PHŶS' IĚ, the art of heal-	CĪT' Y, a large town.
ScÔFF' ER, §	PHY SĪ' CIAN, [ing.	CĪT I ZEN, ¶
VĚND, to sell; to bar-	FI NÄNCE', revenue; LĪNE, a straight mark.	
VĚND' ER,*	[ter. FIN AN CIĒR', [income.	LĪN' E AR.

TABLE VI.

THE SUFFIX *EN*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

EN, as a suffix, when added to *nouns*, means *made of*; but, when added to *adjectives*, it commonly means *to make*. The primitives in the first column are *nouns*; but the derivatives formed by the addi-

* Rule 6, page 119.

† Rule 5, page 118.

‡ Rule 1, page 117.

§ Rule 13, page 120.

|| Ex. Rule 5, page 119.

¶ Rule 3, page 117.

tion of EN are *adjectives*. The primitives in the second and third columns are *adjectives*; and the derivatives are *verbs*.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. WĀX [noun], a sticky substance. | 1. HĀRD [adj.], solid; difficult. |
| 2. WĀX' EN, <i>made of wax.</i> | 2. HĀRD' EN,* <i>to make hard.</i> |

SPELL AND DEFINE.

BEECH, the name of a	BRĪHT, shining; clear.	LIKE, similar.
BEECH' EN, [tree.	BRĪHT' EN,	LĪK' EN, ‡
ĒARTH, soil; the globe.	DĒAF, unable to hear.	LOOSE, slack; not tight.
ĒARTH' EN,	DĒAF' EN,*	LOOS' EN, ‡
FLĀX, a fibrous plant.	FĀT, fleshy; plump.	SHŌRT, of little extent.
FLĀX' EN,	FĀT' TEN, †	SHŌRT' EN,*
GŌLD, a precious met-	GLĀD, delighted; joy-	SHĀRP, keen; pointed.
GŌLD' EN,*	[al. GLĀD' DEN, †	[ful. SHĀRP' EN,*
LĒAD, a soft metal.	WHĪTE, snowy; pure.	WĒAK, feeble; infirm.
LĒAD' EN,*	WHĪT' EN, ‡	WĒAK' EN,*
ŌAK, the name of a tree.	FLĀT, a dead-level.	WĪDE, broad; extensive.
ŌAK' EN,*	FLĀT' TEN, †	WĪD' EN. ‡

TABLE VII.

THE SUFFIX *LY*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

LY, added to *nouns* and thus forming *adjectives*, means *like*; but when added to *adjectives* and thus forming *adverbs*, it means *in a — manner*. The primitives in the *first* column are *nouns*; in the *second* and *third* they are *adjectives*. The derivatives formed by adding *ly* to the *former* are *adjectives*; those formed by adding it to the *latter* are *adverbs*.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. MĀN [noun], a human being. | 1. SWĪFT [adj.], quick; rapid. |
| 2. MĀN' LY [adj.], <i>like a man.</i> | 2. SWĪFT' LY [ad.], <i>in a swift manner.</i> |

SPELL AND DEFINE.

FRIĒND, an intimate.	BLĪND, wanting sight.	MEEK, mild; humble.
FRIĒND' LY,	BLĪND' LY,	MEEK' LY,

* Rule 6, page 119.

† Rule 5, page 118.

‡ Rule 1, page 117.

GHŌST, an apparition.	BRĀVE, courageous.	MĒAN, base ; vile.
GHŌST' LY,	BRĀVE' LY, *	MĒAN' LY,
KĪNG, a sovereign.	CRŌSS, peevish.	NĒAT, clean ; nice.
KĪNG' LY,	CRŌSS' LY, †	NĒAT' LY,
PRĪNCE, a king's son.	GRĀVE, sober ; serious.	PROUD, haughty.
PRĪNCE' LY, *	GRĀVE' LY, *	PROUD' LY,
SĀINT, a holy person.	KĪND, benevolent.	WĪSE, having wisdom.
SĀINT' LY,	KĪND' LY,	WĪSE' LY, *
ĈOW' ARD, a timid per-	GĀY, sportive ; lively.	SŌ' BER, serious ; temper-
ĈOW' ARD LY, [son.	GĀY' LY, †	SŌ' BER LY, [ate.
NEIGH' BOR, one living	GRĀND, magnificent.	PRŪ' DENT, discreet ; ju-
NEIGH' BOR LY, [near.	GRĀND' LY,	PRŪ' DENT LY. [dicious.

TABLE VIII.

THE SUFFIX *ED*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

ED, in the past tense of *verbs* or in participles, means *did*, *was*, or *were*; but, in participial adjectives, it means *having* or *being*.

The primitives are defined as *verbs*; and the derivatives formed by the addition of *ed* are *verbs* or *participles*.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

1. FŌLD, to double over. 2. FŌLD' ED, § *did* fold, or *was* or *were* folded,

SPELL AND DEFINE.

ÄRCH, to curve.	FĀDE, to lose color.	LŌAN, to lend.
ÄRCHED, ⁸²	FĀD' ED, ¶	LŌANED, §
BLĀST, to wither.	FRĒT, to vex ; to worry.	MĀR, to injure.
BLĀST' ED, §	FRĒT' TED,	MĀRRED,
BLŌAT, to swell.	FĪLCH, to steal.	MĒND, to repair.
BLŌAT' ED, §	FĪLCHED, ⁸²	MĒND' ED, §
CHĒCK, to curb ; to stop.	GRĀNT, to allow.	MŌCK, to mimic.
CHĒCKED, ⁸²	GRĀNT' ED, §	MŌCKED, ⁸²
DĪP, to plunge.	HĒAL, to cure.	PĀRT, to separate.
DĪPPED, ⁸²	HĒALED, §	PĀRT' ED, §
DĒCK, to ornament,	JĒRK, to twitch.	SKŪLK, to hide.
DĒCKED, ⁸²	JĒRKED, ⁸²	SKŪLKED, ⁸²

* Rule 2, page 117.

§ Rule 6, page 119.

† Rule 13, page 120.

|| Rule 5, page 118.

‡ Rule 4, page 118.

¶ Rule 1, page 117.

TABLE IX.

THE SUFFIX *NESS*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

NESS most generally implies a *state of being*, or *quality of*. The primitives are *adjectives*; but the derivatives are *nouns*.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. BĀSE, mean; vile; worthless. | 1. LĀME, unsound in limb. |
| 2. BĀSE' <i>NESS</i> , * <i>the state or quality of being mean.</i> | 2. LĀME' <i>NESS</i> , * <i>the state of being lame.</i> |

SPELL AND DEFINE.

ĀPT, fitted; suited.	BĀLD, without hair.	HŌARSE, having a rough
ĀPT' <i>NESS</i> ,	BĀLD' <i>NESS</i> ,	HŌARSE' <i>NESS</i> ,* [voice.
CLĒAN, free from dirt.	FĒR' VID, hot; zealous.	NĒAR, close by.
CLĒAN' <i>NESS</i> ,	FĒR' VID <i>NESS</i> ,	NĒAR' <i>NESS</i> ,
FĀIR, clear; honest.	FĪCK' LE, changeable.	GLOOM'Y, dismal; down-
FĀIR' <i>NESS</i> ,	FĪCK' LE <i>NESS</i> , *	GLOOM' I <i>NESS</i> , † [cast.
FĪT, suitable.	MĒL' LOW, soft; ripe.	PĒN' SIVE, sorrowful.
FĪT' <i>NESS</i> ,	MĒL' LOW <i>NESS</i> ,	PĒN' SIVE <i>NESS</i> , *
FLEET, swift; quick.	SĀL' LOW, yellowish.	QUĪ' ET, ⁶² calm; still.
FLEET' <i>NESS</i> ,	SĀL' LOW <i>NESS</i> ,	QUĪ' ET <i>NESS</i> .

TABLE X.

THE SUFFIXES *ABLE* AND *IBLE*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

ABLE or *IBLE* implies *that may or can be*; *capable of being*; *fit to be*. The primitives are defined as *verbs*; but the derivatives are *adjectives*. The perfect participial form of the primitive is usually the last defining word.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. TRĀCE, a slight mark. [be traced. | 1. RE SĪST', to withstand. [resisted. |
| 2. TRĀCE' A BLE, ‡ <i>that may or can</i> | 2. RE SĪST' I BLE, <i>that may or can be</i> |

SPELL AND DEFINE.

BLĀME, to censure.	AS CĒND', to mount up.	DE BĀTE', to discuss.
BLĀM' A BLE, §	AS CĒND' A BLE,	DE BĀT' A BLE, §

* Rule 2, p. 117. † Rule 3, p. 117. ‡ Ex. Rule 1, p. 117. § Rule 1, p. 117.

BĚND, to crook.	A CHIĚVE', to perform.	DE SPĪSE', to contemn.
BĚND' A BLE, *	A CHIĚV' A BLE, †	DE SPĪS' A BLE, †
ĖLĀIM, to demand.	AS SĀIL', to attack.	LA MĚNT', to mourn.
ĖLĀIM' A BLE, *	AS SĀIL' A BLE, *	LĀM' ENT A BLE, *
DRĀIN, to filter.	AT TĀIN', to gain.	REFŪTE', to prove false
DRĀIN' A BLE, *	AT TĀIN' A BLE, *	RE FŪT' A BLE, †
FŌRCE, to compel.	CHAS TĪSE', to punish.	CĚN' SŪRE, to blame.
FŌR' CI BLE, †	CHAS TĪS' A BLE, †	CĚN' SŪR A BLE, †
FŪSE, to melt.	ĖON CĒAL', to hide.	ĖRĚD' IT, to believe.
FŪ' SI BLE, †	ĖON CĒAL' A BLE, *	ĖRĚD' IT A BLE, *
TĀME, to domesticate.	ĖOR RŌDE', to eat away.	PŪN' ISH, to chastise.
TĀM' A BLE, †	ĖOR RŌD' I BLE, †	PŪN' ISH A BLE.

TABLE XI.

THE SUFFIXES IC, AL, &C., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

IC, AL OR ICAL, AC, ARY, ANE, INE, OR ILE implies *pertaining to; belonging to; relating to; consisting of; like*. TIC implies the same as IC. When AL converts a *verb* into a *noun*, it implies *the act of*. ARY sometimes implies *the art of; one who; the place where*. ILE sometimes implies *easily*. The primitives are *nouns or adjectives*. The derivatives are the same.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. ĀL' ĖE BRA, universal arithmetic. | 1. ĖL' E ĖY, a plaintive poem. |
| 2. AL ĖE BRĀ' IE, <i>like, or pertaining to algebra.</i> | 2. E LĒ' ĖI AĖ, † <i>belonging to</i> , [algebra. elegy. |
| 3. AL ĖE BRĀ' IE AL, <i>pertaining to</i> | 1. DŭĖ' TILE, <i>easily led or drawn.</i> |

SPELL AND DEFINE.

ĀN' ĖEL, a celestial spirit.	PĀR' ENT, a father or mother.
AN ĖĖL' IE, *	PA RĚNT' AL, *
AN ĖĖL' IE AL, *	PA RĚNT' AL LY, *
HĒ' RO, a brave man.	PŌ' ET, one who writes poetry.
HE RŌ' IE,	PO ĖT' IE, *
HE RŌ' IE AL,	PO ĖT' IE AL, *
DRĀ' MA, a tragedy or comedy.	ĀL' PHA BET ⁴⁶ , letters of a language.
DRA MĀT' IE,	AL PHA BĚT' IE, AL PHA BĚT' IE AL,
DRA MĀT' IE AL,	MĚT' A PHOR ⁴⁶ , a short similitude.
PRŌPH' ET ⁴⁶ , one who foretells.	MĚT' A PHŌR' IE, MET A PHŌR' IE AL,
PRO PHĚT' IE,	
PRO PHĚT' IE AL,	

* Rule 6, page 119.

† Rule 1, page 117.

‡ Rule 3, page 117.

DE PÖS' IT, thing intrusted. HÿP' O €RITE, a dissembler.
 DE PÖS' I TA RY,* *one to whom, &c.* HYPO €RİT' I €AL,† *like a hypocrite.*
 PLÄN' ET, a celestial body. HU MANE', *pertaining to humanity.*
 PLÄN' ET A RY, *pertaining to planets.* SÊR' PEN TINE, *winding like a ser-*
 IN FİRM', *the sick and feeble.* [&c., IN' FANT, *a new-born child.* [pent.
 IN FİRM' A RY, *place where the sick,* IN' FANT ILE, *pertaining to infants.*

TABLE XII.

THE SUFFIXES *ION, MENT, &c.,* DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

ION, MENT, URE, or TURE implies *the act of; the state of, or the state of being; that which; the result of.* SION, TION, or ITION implies the same as ION. The primitives are *verbs*; the derivatives, *nouns.*

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. DIS PÊRSE', to scatter. | 1. EN TİCE', to incite to evil. |
| 2. DIS PÊR' SION, ⁷⁸ † <i>the act of scattering, or the state of being scattered, or separated.</i> | 2. EN TİCE' MENT, ‡ <i>the act or result of enticing; or that which entices.</i> |

SPELL AND DEFINE.

AS SÊRT', to affirm.	IN STRÛET', to teach.	AL LÛRE', to entice.
AS SÊR' TION, ⁷⁹	IN STRÛE' TION, ⁷⁹	ALLÛRE' MENT, ‡ [ward.
A BÄSE, to humble.	PRE VËNT', to hinder.	AD VÄNCE', to go for-
A BÄSE' MENT, ‡ [guilty.	PRE VËN' TION,	AD VÄNCE' MENT, ‡
€ON VİET', to prove	PRO TËET', to defend.	€ON ĞËAL', to freeze.
€ON VİE' TION,	PRO TËE' TION,	€ON ĞËAL' MENT,
DI RËET', to guide.	RE STRİET', to limit.	EX CİTE', to rouse.
DI RËE' TION,	RE STRİE TION,	EX CİTE' MENT, ‡
EX CËPT', to leave out.	RE VİSE', to review.	IN FRİNGE', to violate.
EX CËP' TION,	RE VİS' ION, ⁹² †	IN FRİNGE' MENT, ‡
EX PÖSE', to lay open.	FİX, to set firmly.	DIS SËNT', to disagree.
EX PÖS' URE, ⁸⁹ †	FİXT' URE, ⁴⁰	DIS SËN' SION, ⁷⁸ §
FÄIL, to miss; to fall	DI VËRT', to turn aside.	DE PÄRT', to go away.
FÄIL' URE, ⁴⁰ [short.	DI VËR' SION, ⁷⁸ § [fense.	DE PÄRT' URE, ⁴⁰
PLËASE, to delight.	FÖR' FEIT, to lose by of-	€OM PÖSE', to calm.
PLËAS' URE, ⁸⁹ †	FÖR' FEIT URE, ⁴⁰	€OM PÖS' URE, ⁸⁹

* Rule 6, p. 119.

† Rule 1, p. 117.

‡ Rule 2, p. 117.

§ Rule 9, p. 119.

TABLE XIII.

THE SUFFIXES *IZE* AND *ISE*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

IZE or *ISE* usually implies *to make*, or *to become*. *ATION* implies the same as *ION* in the preceding table. The primitives are *nouns*, *adjectives*, or *verbs*. The derivatives formed by the addition of *IZE* or *ISE* are *verbs*; those ending in *ATION* are *nouns*. For other terminations, see preceding tables.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

1. LĒ' GAL, lawful.
2. LĒ' GAL *IZE*,* *to make legal or lawful*.
3. LĒ' GAL *LY*, *in a legal manner*.

SPELL AND DEFINE.

BRŪ' TAL, cruel; inhuman.	MÖD' ERN, of recent date.
BRŪ' TAL <i>IZE</i> , * BRŪ' TAL <i>LY</i> ,	MÖD' ERN <i>IZE</i> , MÖD' ERN ĪZ ER, †
Ē' QUAL, ⁶² like another.	NEŪ' TRAL, not of either party.
Ē' QUAL <i>IZE</i> , * Ē' QUAL <i>IZED</i> , †	NEŪ' TRAL <i>IZE</i> , * NEŪ' TRAL ĪZ ER, †
E QUAL I ZA' TION, ⁷⁹ †	NEU TRAL I ZA' TION, †
FĒR' TILE, fruitful; producing.	PĀ' GAN, an idolater; a heathen.
FĒR' TIL <i>IZE</i> , † FĒR' TIL ĪZ ER, †	PĀ' GAN <i>IZE</i> , * PĀ' GAN <i>IZED</i> , †
PŬL' VER <i>IZE</i> , <i>to make fine</i> .	CĪV' IL, well-bred; polite.
PŬL' VER <i>IZED</i> , †	CĪV' IL <i>IZE</i> , * CIV IL I ZA' TION, ⁷⁹ †
PŬL' VER ĪZ ER, †	ĒRĪT' IE, a severe judge.
PUL VER I ZA' TION, †	ĒRĪT' I CĪSE, ĒRĪT' I CISED. †

TABLE XIV.

THE SUFFIXES *FY*, *IFY*, AND *ING*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

FY or *IFY* implies *to make*, or *to become*; and *ING*, as the termination of a participle, implies *continuing to*. *Cation* implies the same as *ion* in Table XII.

The primitives are *adjectives* or *verbs*. The derivatives ending in *fy* or *ify* are *verbs*; those ending in *ing* are *present participles*; and those ending in *cation* are *nouns*.

* Rule 6, page 119.

† Rule 1, page 117.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

1. RÂRE, thin ; not dense ; scarce. 1. ĄLĀR' I FY, to make clear.
2. RĀR' E FY, to make or become thin and porous. 2. ĄLĀR' I FY ING, * making or continuing to make clear.
3. RĀR' E FY ING, * continuing to make thin and porous. 3. ĄLĀR I FI ąA' TION, † the act of making pure, or clear.

SPELL AND DEFINE.

GLŌ' RY, to exult ; to rejoice.	SĪM' PLI FY, to make plain.
GLŌ' RI FY, †	SĪM' PLI FY ING, *
GLŌ' RI FY ING, *	SIM PLI FI ąA' TION, ⁷⁹ †
IN TĒNSE', very severe.	VĒR' I FY, to prove to be true.
IN TĒN' SI FY, †	VĒR' I FY ING, *
IN TĒN' SI FY ING, *	VER I FI ąA' TION, †
SŌL' ID, compact ; hard.	RĀT' I FY, to confirm ; to sanction.
SO LĪD' I FY, §	RĀT' I FY ING, *
SO LĪD' I FY ING, *	RAT I FI ąA' TION, †
ĄLĀS' SI FY, to form into classes.	STŪ' PE FY, to make stupid or dull.
ĄLĀS SI FIED, †	STŪ' PE FY ING, *
ĄLĀS' SI FY ING, *	STU PE FAċ' TION, ‖
ĄLĀS SI FI ąA' TION, ⁷⁹ †	STU PE FAċ' TIVE, ‖
FĀLS' I FY, to make false.	TŪ' ME FY, to swell ; to puff up.
FĀLS' I FY ING, *	TŪ' ME FY ING, *
FĀL SI FI ąA' TION, †	TU ME FAċ' TION, ‖
SPĒĊ' I FY, to particularize.	ĒD' I FY, to instruct ; to build up.
SPĒĊ' I FY ING, *	ĒD' I FY ING, *
SPEC I FI ąA' TION, †	ED I FI ąA' TION. †

TABLE XV.

THE SUFFIXES ANCE, ANCY, &C., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

ANCE, ANCY, ENCE, or ENCY implies *the act of* ; *the state of*, or *the state of being* ; *that which*. ANT or ENT implies *the person who*, or *that which*, when the word is a *noun* ; but, when it is an *adjective*, the defining word ends in *ing*.

The primitives are *verbs*. The derivatives, ending in *ance*, *ancy*, *ence*, or *ency*, are *nouns* ; those ending in *ant* or *ent* are *nouns* or *adjectives*.

* Ek. 2, Rule 3, page 118.

† Rule 3, page 117.

‡ Rule 1, page 117.

§ Rule 6, page 119.

‖ Note, Rule 4, page 118.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. AN NOY', to trouble ; to vex. | 1. DE SPÖND', to be dejected. |
| 2. AN NOY' ANCE, * <i>that which annoys ; the act of annoying ; or the state of being annoyed.</i> | 2. DE SPÖND' EN CY, † <i>the state of being dejected, or without hope or courage.</i> |
| 1. DE FĚND', to protect ; to guard. | 1. AD HĚRE', to stick close. |
| 2. DE FĚND' ANT, † <i>the person who defends or protects.</i> | 2. AD HĚR' ENT, ‡ <i>adhering or sticking.</i> |

SPELL AND DEFINE.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| AL LOW', to grant. | IM PĚND', to hang over. | DE PĚND', to hang from. |
| AL LOW' ANCE, [to see. | IM PĚND' ENCE, † [of. | DE PĚND' EN CY, † |
| CON NĪVE', to forbear | E MĚRGE', to rise out | DIS PŪTE', to argue. |
| CON NĪV' ANCE, ‡ [vent. | E MĚR' ĠEN CY, ‡ | DĪS' PU TANT, ‡ |
| CON TRĪVE, to plan or in- | AB SÖRB', to suck up. | DIS SÖLVE', to melt. |
| CON TRĪV' ANCE, ‡ | AB SÖRB' ENT, † | DIS SÖLV' ENT, ‡ |
| EX PĚET', to look for. | CON ĚŪR', to agree. | PRE CĚDE', to go before. |
| EX PĚET' AN CY, † | CON ĚŪR' RENT, § | PRE CĚD' ENT. ‡ |

TABLE XVI.

THE SUFFIXES *IVE* AND *ORY*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

IVE implies *tending to ; having the power or quality of*. *ORY* implies *having the power or quality of ; tending to ; containing ; the place where*. *ATIVE* implies the same as *ive*; and *ATORY*, the same as *ory*.

The primitives are *verbs* or *nouns*. The *derivatives* ending in *ive* are *adjectives*; those ending in *ory* are *nouns* or *adjectives*.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. RE STÖRE', to heal or cure. | 1. MĀN' DATE, a formal order. |
| 2. RE STÖR' A TIVE, † <i>tending or having the power to cure.</i> | 2. MĀN' DA TO RY, ‡ <i>containing a command. [storing things.</i> |
| 1. RE PÖS' IT, to store things. | 2. RE PÖS' I TO RY, † <i>a place for</i> |

SPELL AND DEFINE.

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| A MŪSE', to entertain. | DIF FŪSE', to spread. | OF FĚNSE', moderate |
| A MŪ' SIVE, † | DIF FŪ' SIVE, ‡ | OF FĚN' SIVE, ‡ [anger. |

* Rule 4, page 118.

† Rule 1, page 117.

‡ Rule 6, page 119.

§ Rule 5, page 118.

CRE ĀTE', to make. EX PĀNSE', a wide ex- PRE VĒNT', to hinder.
 CRE Ā' TIVE, * EX PĀN' SIVE, * [tent. PRE VĒNT' IVE, †
 COM MĒND', to praise. PLAUD' IT, applause. OB SĒRVE', to notice.
 COM MĒND' A TO RY, † PLAUD' IT O RY, † OB SĒRV' A TO RY, *
 DIS PĒNSE', to deal out. EX ĒŪL' PATE, to clear. PRO HĪB' IT, to forbid.
 DIS PĒN' SA TO RY, * EX ĒŪL' PA TO RY, * PRO HĪB' IT O RY. †

TABLE XVII.

THE SUFFIXES *ITY*, *CY*, &C., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

ITY, *CY*, *UDE*, *TUDE*, or *ITUDE* implies a state of being; or the quality or capacity of. *TY*, *ETY*, or *IETY* implies the same. The primitives are adjectives or verbs. The derivatives are nouns.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. PŪ' TRID, corrupt; rotten. | 1. ŌB' DU RATE, hard of heart. |
| 2. PU TRĪD' I TY, † the state of
being putrid or rotten. | 2. ŌB' DU RA CY, † the state of
being hard of heart. |

SPELL AND DEFINE.

ĈON' ĈAVE, hollowing.	Hôs' TILE, opposed to.	DĒL' I ĈATE, nice; ten-
ĈON ĈĀV' I TY, *	HOS TĪL' I TY, *	DĒL' I ĈA CY, * [der.
ĈON' VEX, rounding.	SĒRV' ILE, slavish.	ĪN' TRI ĈATE, complicat-
ĈON VĒX' I TY,	SER VĪL' I TY, *	ĪN' TRI ĈA CY, † [ed.
SĒRVE, to work for.	SE ĒŪRE', safe.	VĀ' RY, to alter in form,
SĒRV I TUDE, *	SE ĒŪ' RI TY, *	VA RĪ' E TY, [&c.
SĀFE, free from harm.	LOY' AL, faithful to law.	SĀTE, to fill to the ut-
SĀFE' TY, §	LOY' AL TY,	SA TĪ' E TY. * [most.

TABLE XVIII.

THE SUFFIX *Ous*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

Ous implies containing, or partaking of; having, or consisting of; full of; belonging to. *Eous*, *ious*, *ceous*, *cious*, or *tious* implies the same. The primitives are nouns. The derivatives ending in *ous* are adjectives; those ending in *ly* are adverbs; and those ending in *ness* are nouns.

* Rule 1, page 117.

† Rule 6, page 119.

‡ Rule 10, page 120.

§ Rule 2, page 117.

|| Rule 3, page 117.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

1. DĀN' ĠER, exposure to injury 2. DĀN' ĠER OUS, * full of or
or evil ; peril ; risk. partaking of danger.
3. DĀN' ĠER OUS LY, in a dangerous manner.

SPELL AND DEFINE.

FŪ' RY, madness ; rage.	ĖŌ' PI OUS, abundant ; plentiful.
FŪ' RI OUS, † FŪ' RI OUS LY,	ĖŌ' PI OUS LY, ĖŌ' PI OUS NESS,
HŪ' MOR, merriment ; wit.	TĪM' OR OUS, fearful of danger.
HŪ' MOR OUS, * HŪ' MOR OUS LY,	TĪM' OR OUS LY, 'TĪM' OR OUS NESS,
RĀN' ĖOR, deep-seated hatred.	VĖN' OM, poison ; spite ; hate.
RĀN' ĖOR OUS, * RĀN' ĖOR OUS LY,	VĖN' OM OUS, * VĖN' OM OUS NESS,
RŪ' IN, destruction.	MĀR' VEL, a wonder ; a prodigy.
RŪ' IN OUS, * RŪ' IN OUS LY,	MĀR' VELOUS, * MĀR' VELOUS NESS,

TABLE XIX.

THE SUFFIXES *ABILITY*, &c., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

ABILITY, IBILITY, ABLENESS, or IBLENESS implies the *quality, state, or capacity capable of being*; and sometimes *fit to be*; or *worthy of being*. The primitives are *verbs* or *nouns*. The derivatives are *nouns* or *adjectives*.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. COM PRĒSS', to press together. | 1. AĖ ĖOUNT', to give a reason for. |
| 2. COM PRĒSS' I BLE, ‡ capable of being compressed. | 2. AĖ ĖOUNT' A BLE,* liable to give account. |
| 3. COM PRESS I BIL' I TY, ‡ quality of being compressible. | 3. AĖ ĖOUNT A BIL' I TY,* the state of being accountable. |
| 1. COM MĒND', to speak in favor of; to praise. | 2. COMMĒND' A BLENESS,* worthy of being commended. |

SPELL AND DEFINE.

AD MĪRE', to regard with esteem.	CHĀNGĒ, to alter; to vary.
AD MI RA BIL' I TY, §	CHĀNGĒ' A BLE,
ĀD' MI RA BLE NESS, §	CHĀNGĒ A BIL' I TY,

* Rule 6, page 119.

† Rule 3, page 117.

‡ Rule 13, page 120.

§ Rule 1, page 117.

|| Ex. Rule 1, page 117.

ЄOR RŮPT', to cause to decay.

ЄOR RŮPT' I BLE, *

ЄOR RŮPT' I BIL' I TY, *

АЄ CЄSS', admission.

АЄ CЄSS' I BLE, †

АЄ CЄSS I BIL' I TY, †

ЄON TЄMPT', act of despising.

ЄON TЄMPT' I BLE NESS, *

DE SIRE', to wish for.

DE SİR' A BLE NESS, ‡

PRÆ' TICE, to do; to use.

PRÆ TI ЄA BIL' I TY. §

TABLE XX.

THE SUFFIXES *DOM*, *HOOD*, &C., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

DOM, HOOD, RIC, CY, or SHIP implies *jurisdiction; state; office; rank; skill*. AGE implies *the state of; the act of; cost of; place of; or collectively*. ISM implies *the doctrines or principles of; the practice of; state or condition of; peculiar to*. ICS implies *the art or science of*. FIC or IFIC implies *causing or producing*.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. DŮKE, the highest order of nobility. | 1. VĀS' SAL, a slave; a bond-man. |
| 2. DŮKE' DOM, the jurisdiction of | 2. VĀS' SAL AGE, * the state of |

SPELL AND DEFINE.

PŌPE, the bishop of ЄLĚRK, a hired writer. HĚA' THEN, a pagan.

PŌPE' DOM, || [Rome. ЄLĚRK' SHIP, [casks. HĚA' THEN I\$M, *

GĪRL, a female child. ЄOOP' ER, a maker of PYR O TЄCH' NIES, the GĪRL' HOOD, ЄOOP' ER AGE, * art of making fire-works.

BĪSH' OP, a spiritual ĀNEH' OR, to cast anch- TĚR' ROR, extreme fear.

BĪSH' OP RIE, [overseer. ĀN' ЄHOR AGE, * [or. TER RIR' IE,

ĀD' JU TANT, a military PŌRT' ER, a carrier. ЄA LŌR' IE, agent of

ĀD' JU TAN CY, ¶ [officer. PŌRT' ER AGE, * ЄAL O RIF' IE. [heat.

TABLE XXI.

THE SUFFIXES *ATE*, *ERY*, &C., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

ATE, when the termination of a *verb*, or when it changes a *noun* into a *verb*, often implies *to make*, or *to cause to be*; and in all cases the particle *to* precedes the defining word. But, when it is the suffix of a *noun*, it implies *one who*. ERY or RY implies *the art or practice*

* Rule 6, p. 119.

† Rule 13, p. 120.

‡ Rule 1, p. 117.

§ Note, Rule 1, p. 117.

|| Rule 2, p. 117.

¶ Rule 10, p. 120.

of; the place where; and sometimes a body of, or collection. OLD implies *having the form of; resembling.* SOME implies *somewhat; causing; tending to.* WARD implies *toward; direction.*

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

1. CON DĚNSE', to press together. 1. THIĚVE, to steal. [stealing.
2. CON DĚN' SATE, * to make dense. 2. THIĚV' ER Y, * the practice of

SPELL AND DEFINE.

DO MĚS' TIE, tame.	GŮN, a kind of fire-	ĚŮR'AL, marine produc-
DO MĚS' TI ĚATE,	GŮN' NER Y, † [arms.	ĚŮR' AL LOID, ‡ [tion.
O BLĚGE', to compel.	BREW, ²⁷ to make beer.	WĚA' RY, tired.
ĚB' LI GATE, *	BREW' ER Y,	WĚA' RI SOME, §
ĚR' I ĚIN, beginning.	BĀKE, to harden by	ĚŮM' BER, to overload.
O RĚĚ' I NATE,	BĀK' ER Y, *	[fire. ĚŮM' BER SOME,
ĚĚL' LEĚE, literary insti-	HĚR' ALD, a proclaim-	HĚAV' EN, place of the
ĚOL ĚĚ' ĚI ATE, [tution.	HĚR' ALD RY,	[er. HĚAV' EN WARD. [holy.

TABLE XXII.

THE SUFFIXES *ESS, INE, &C.,* DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

ESS, INE, IX, RESS, or STRESS implies *a female.* CLE, ICLE, ET or LET, KIN, LING, OCK, ULE or CULE implies *little; small; or young.* ER, when it forms the comparative degree of an adjective, implies *more.* EST implies *most.* ESCE implies *to grow, or to become.* ESCENT implies *tending to, or becoming.* ESCENCE implies *the act of, or the state of becoming.*

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

1. PRĚPH' ET,⁴⁶ a foreteller of events. 1. DRĚP, a globule of any fluid.
2. PRĚPH' ET ESS, a female prophet. 2. DRĚP' LET, a little drop.

SPELL AND DEFINE.

HĚIR, he who inherits.	PĀRT, a portion.	SPĚRE, ⁴⁶ a globe.
HĚIR' ES,	PĀR' TI ĚLE,	SPĚR' ULE, *
HĚ' RO, a brave man.	FLOW' ER, a blossom.	ĀN' I MAL, living being.
HĚR' O INE,	FLOW' ER ET,	ĀN I MĀL' ĚULE,

* Rule 1, page 117.

† Rule 5, page 118.

‡ Ex. 1, Rule 6, page 119.

§ Rule 3, page 117.

|| Rule 6, page 119.

EĀ ĒĒ' Ū TOR,⁴⁰ he who BROOK, a small stream. BRİHT, shining.
 settles an estate. BROOK' LET, BRİHT' ER, [touch.
 EĀ ĒĒ' Ū TRIX,⁴⁰ * LĀMB, a young sheep. ROUGH,⁴⁵ harsh to the
 HUNT' ER, one who LĀMB' KIN, ROUGH' EST, [united.
 HUNT' RESS,* [hunts. DÜCK, a water-fowl. ĞA LESCE', to become
 SONG' STER, a singer. DÜCK' LING, ĞA LES' CENCE, [better.
 SONG' STRESS, [tumor. HİLL, small elevation ĞON VA LESCE', to grow
 TŪ' BER ĞLE, a small HİLL' ĞCK, [of land. ĞON VA LĒS' CENT, †

SECTION III.

THE PREFIXES DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

A PREFIX is a letter, syllable, or word put to the beginning of a root or primitive word, usually to vary its signification; as, *un* in *un* kind', *dis* in *dis* ā' ble.

For an explanation of the suffixes used in the following tables, see the tables under the preceding section.

TABLE XXIII.

THE PREFIXES UN AND NON, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

UN, when prefixed to adjectives, participles, or adverbs, implies *not*; but, when prefixed to verbs, it implies *to undo* what has been done. NON implies *not*; *neglect*; *refusal*. The primitives are *verbs* or *nouns*. The derivatives are *verbs*, *nouns*, *participles*, or *adjectives*.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. ĀID, to help; to assist. [sists. | 1. MÖLD, to model; to shape. |
| 2. ĀID' ER, † one who helps or as- | 2. MÖLD' ED, † was modeled. |
| 3. ĀID' ED, was helped, or did help. | 3. UN MÖLD', to destroy the mold. |
| 4. UN ĀID' ED, was not aided. | 4. UN MÖLD' ED, was not molded. |

SPELL AND DEFINE.

ĀSK, to petition.	SOIL, to dirty.	LÖCK, to make fast.
ĀSKED, ⁸²	SOILED, †	UN LÖCK',
UN ĀSKED', ⁸²	UN SOILED', †	UN LÖCKED', ⁸²

* Rule 7, page 118.

† Rule 1, page 117.

‡ Rule 6, page 119.

BLĒACH, to whiten.	TĪLL, to cultivate.	VĀIL, to cover.
BLĒACH' ER,	TĪLL' ER, *	VĀILED, †
BLĒACHED, ⁸²	TĪLLED, *	UN VĀIL',
UN BLĒACHED', ⁸²	UN TĪLLED', *	UN VĀILED', †
PĀY' MENT, act of pay-	EĀ İST' ENCE, being.	ĖOM MĪT' TAL, a pledge.
NON PĀY' MENT, [ing.	NON EĀ İST' ENCE,	NON ĖOM MĪT' TAL,

• TABLE XXIV.

THE PREFIX *MIS*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

MIS implies *wrong*; *erroneous*; or *ill use*. The primitives are defined as *verbs*. The derivatives are *verbs*, *participles*, or *adjectives*.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

1. RŪLE, to govern or control.
2. RŪLED, † *did* govern, or *was* governed.
3. *MIS* RŪLE', § to govern *wrong*.
4. *MIS* RŪLED', § † *did* govern *wrong*, &c.
5. *UN* RŪLED', † *was not* governed.

SPELL AND DEFINE.

ĖALL, to name; to cry out.	As sĪGN', to appropriate; to appoint.
ĖALLED, *	<i>MIS</i> ĖALL', § *
<i>MIS</i> ĖALLED', § *	<i>UN</i> ĖALLED', § *
COUNT, to number; to reckon.	DI RĔET', to order; to regulate.
COUNT' ED, †	DI RĔET' ED, †
<i>MIS</i> COUNT' ED, §	<i>MIS</i> DI RĔET' ED, §
<i>MIS</i> COUNT' ED, § †	<i>UN</i> COUNT' ED, †
DĀTE, to note the time of an event.	EM PLOY', to use; to keep at work.
DĀT' ED, †	EM PLOYED',
<i>MIS</i> DĀT' ED, § †	<i>MIS</i> EM PLOY', §
<i>UN</i> DĀT' ED, †	<i>MIS</i> EMPLOYED', §
JŪDGE, to form an opinion.	IN FŌRM', to instruct; to apprise.
JŪDGED, †	IN FŌRMED',
<i>MIS</i> JŪDGE', §	<i>MIS</i> IN FŌRM', §
<i>UN</i> JŪDGED', †	<i>MIS</i> IN FŌRMED', §
<i>UN</i> JŪDGED', †	<i>UN</i> IN FŌRMED',

TABLE XXV.

THE PREFIXES *PRE* AND *FORE*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

PRE or *FORE* implies *before*; *previous*; *preceding*; *beforehand*. The primitives are *verbs*. The derivatives, having a prefix, or a prefix with a suffix, are also *verbs*, *participles*, or *adjectives*; but those ending in *ion* or *ure* are *nouns*.

* Rule 13, page 120.

† Rule 6, page 119.

‡ Rule 1, page 117.

§ Ex. Rule 14, page 120.

|| Rule 4, page 118.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. DE TĒRM' INE, to form a decision ; to resolve. | 3. PRE DE TĒRM' INE, to determine beforehand. |
| 2. DE TĒRM IN A' TION, ⁷⁹ * the act of deciding ; or the state of being decided. | 4. PRE DE TĒRM IN A' TION,* act of determining beforehand ; or a previous determination. |

SPELL AND DEFINE.

E LĒET', to choose ; to select.	MĒD' I TATE, to contemplate.
E LĒE' TION, ⁷⁹ PRE E LĒET',	PRE MĒD' I TATE,
PRE E LĒET' ED,† PRE E LĒE' TION,	PRE MĒD' I TA TED,*
IN STRŪET', to teach ; to train up.	PRE MED I TĀ' TION,*
IN STRŪE' TION, PRE IN STRŪET',	EĀ ĀM' INE, to search into ; to try.
PRE IN STRŪET' ED,†	PRE EĀ ĀM' INE,
PRE IN STRŪE' TION,	PRE EĀ ĀM' IN ED,*
OR DĀIN', to determine.	PRE EĀ AM IN A' TION,*
FORE OR DĀIN', FORE ORDĀINED',	CLŌSE, to shut ; to finish.
FORE OR DI NA' TION,	FORE CLŌSE', FORE CLŌS' URE, ⁸⁹ *

TABLE XXVI.

THE PREFIX *Re*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

Re implies *again* ; or *back*. The primitives are *verbs* ; and the derivatives, formed by means of the prefix *re* without a suffix, are also *verbs* ; but those ending in *ion* or *ment* are *nouns*.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. COM MĪT', to intrust ; to perpetrate. | 1. IN SPĒET', to look into with care ; |
| 2. COM MĪT' MENT, the act of committing or intrusting. | to examine. [ing into. |
| 3. RE COM MĪT', to commit again. | 2. IN SPĒE' TION, ⁷⁹ the act of looking into. |
| 4. RE COM MĪT' MENT, the act of committing again. | 3. RE IN SPĒET', to inspect again. |
| | 4. RE IN SPĒE' TION, the act of looking into or inspecting again. |

SPELL AND DEFINE.

AP POINT', to fix upon ; to settle.	IM PRĪs' ON, to put in a prison.
AP POINT' MENT, RE AP POINT',	IM PRĪs' ON MENT, RE IM PRĪs' ON,
RE AP POINT' MENT,	RE IM PRĪs' ON MENT,

* Rule 1, page 117.

† Rule 6, page 119.

EN LĪST', to engage in a cause.	ES TĀB' LISH, to settle firmly.
EN LĪST' MENT, RE EN LĪST',	RE ES TĀB' LISH,
RE EN LĪST' MENT,	RE ES TĀB' LISH MENT, [ly.
EN ĀET', to make or pass, as a law.	ĒON' SE ERATE, to dedicate solemn-
EN ĀET' MENT, RE EN ĀET',	RE ĒON' SE ERATE,
RE EN ĀET' MENT,	RE ĒON SE ERĀ' TION, †
IN STĀLL', to induct into an office.	ĪT' ER ATE, to utter a second time.
IN STĀLLA' TION, ⁷⁹ * RE IN STĀLL',*	IT ER Ā' TION, † RE ĪT' ER ATE,
RE IN STĀLLA' TION, *	RE IT ER Ā' TION, †

TABLE XXVII.

THE PREFIXES *E* AND *EX*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

E or *EX*, sometimes written *EC* or *EF*, implies *out*; *out of*; *from*; or *beyond*. The primitives, as here given, are all *verbs*, except the *noun*, *egress*, and the *adjectives*, *extinct* and *eccentric*. The derivatives ending in *ion*, *ure*, *ence*, or *ity* are *nouns*.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

1. *E DŪCE'*, to draw *out*; to elicit.
1. *EX ŌN' ER ATE*, to free *from* blame. [freeing *from* blame.
2. *E DŪC' TION*, † the act of drawing *out* or eliciting.
2. *EX ŌN ER Ā' TION*, † the act of

SPELL AND DEFINE.

<i>E JĒET'</i> , to cast <i>out</i> .	<i>EF FŪSE'</i> , to pour <i>out</i> .	<i>EX TRĀET'</i> , to draw <i>out</i> .
<i>E JĒE TION</i> , ⁷⁹ †	<i>EF FŪ' SION</i> , ⁹¹ †	<i>EX TRĀC' TION</i> , ⁷⁹ †
<i>E RĀSE'</i> , to rub <i>out</i> .	<i>EX ĒMPT'</i> , to free <i>from</i> .	<i>EX TĪNET'</i> , put <i>out</i> ; dead.
<i>E RĀS' URE</i> , ⁸⁹ †	<i>EX ĒMP' TION</i> , ⁷⁹ † [out.	<i>EX TĪNĒ' TION</i> , † [out.
<i>E' GRESS</i> , a going <i>out</i> .	<i>EX HĀUST'</i> , to drain	<i>EX TĪR' PATE</i> , to root
<i>E GRĒS' SION</i> , ⁸⁰ *	<i>EX HĀUS' TION</i> , ⁸⁹ †	<i>EX TĪR PĀ' TION</i> , † [ter.
<i>E VŌLVE'</i> , to roll <i>out</i> .	<i>EFFŪLGĒ'</i> , to send <i>forth</i>	<i>EĒ CĒN' TRĪE</i> , <i>out of</i> cen-
<i>EV O LU' TION</i> , §	<i>EFFŪL' ĠENCE</i> , † [light.	<i>EĒ CEN TRĪC' I TY</i> , †

TABLE XXVIII.

THE PREFIX *IN*, &c., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

IN, sometimes written *IG*, *IL*, *IM*, or *IR*, implies *not*, when prefixed to *adjectives* or *adverbs*; but, when prefixed to *verbs* or words derived from *verbs*, it implies *in* or *into*; *on* or *upon*.

* Rule 13, p. 120.

† Rule 1, p. 117.

‡ Rule 6, p. 119.

§ Rule 12, p. 120.

The primitives are *adjectives* or *verbs*. The derivatives ending in *ity*, *ion*, or *ness* are *nouns*; and those ending in *ly* are *adverbs*.

Monner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. PRÖP' ER, fit or suitable. [er. | 1. SNÂRE, to entrap; to entangle. |
| 2. IM PRÖP' ER, not fit, or not prop- | 2. IN SNÂRE', to catch in a snare. |
| 1. SE ĒŪRE', free from danger. | 1. SĚN' SI BLE, perceptible. |
| 2. SE ĒŪ' RI TY, * state of safety. | 2. IN SĚN' SI BLE, not perceptible. |
| 3. IN SE ĒŪRE', not safe. [safe. | 3. IN SĚN' SI BLY, † in a manner |
| 4. IN SE ĒŪ' RI TY, * in a state not | not perceptible. |

SPELL AND DEFINE.

LĪT' ER ATE, learned; instructed.	RĂ' TIŌN AL, ⁷¹ pertaining to reason.
IL LĪT' ER ATE, LĪT' ER A EF, †	RĂ' TIŌN AL LY, IR RĂ' TIŌN AL,
RĚS' O LUTE, firm; determined.	IR RĂ' TIŌN ĂL' I TY,
RĚS' O LUTE LY, § IR RĚS' O LUTE.	ĒĀU' TIOUS, ⁷¹ extremely careful.
MÖR' TAL, subject to death.	ĒĀU' TIOUS LY, ĒĀU' TIOUS NESS,
MÖR' TAL LY, MOR TĂL' I TY,	IN ĒĀU' TIOUS, IN ĒĀU' TIOUS LY,
IM MÖR' TAL, IM MOR TĂL' I TY,	DE ĒŌ' ROUS, decent; becoming.
ĂET' IVE, nimble; quick.	IN DE ĒŌ' ROUS, IN DE ĒŌ' ROUS LY,
ĂET' IVE LY, § AĒ TĪV' I TY, *	NŌ' BLE, of great worth; exalted.
IN ĂET' IVE, IN AĒ TĪV' I TY, *	NŌ' BLY, † NO BĪL' I TY, †
LĪB' ER AL, generous; ample.	IG NŌ' BLE, IG NŌ' BLY, †
LĪB' ER AL LY, LIB ER ĂL' I TY,	MĪ' GRATE, to remove.
IL LĪB' ER AL, IL LIB ER ĂL' I TY,	IM' MI GRATE, IM MI GRĂ' TION, *

TABLE XXIX.

THE PREFIX *DIS*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

DIS, sometimes written *DI* or *DIF*, implies *separation*; *denial* or *not*; *off*; *depriving of*; *want of*; *out of*; and sometimes to *undo* what has been done. *Y* here implies *the state of being*.

The primitives are *verbs* or *adjectives*. The derivatives ending in *ed*, *est*, or *ing* are *verbs*, *participles*, or *adjectives*; those ending in *ion*, *ment*, *er*, or *y* are *nouns* or *verbs*; those ending in *ly* are *adverbs*.

* Rule 1, page 117.

† Rule 8, page 119.

‡ Rule 10, page 120.

§ Rule 2, page 117.

|| Rule 6, page 119.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. JOIN, to unite; to connect. | 1. O BLĪGE', to compel; to gratify. |
| 2. <i>DIS JOIN'</i> , to separate or sever. | 2. OB LI GA' TION,† the state of being |
| 3. <i>DIS JOINED'</i> ,* was separated, &c. | compelled. [gratify. |
| 4. <i>RE JOIN'</i> , to join or unite again. | 3. <i>DIS O BLĪGE'</i> , not to oblige or |
| 5. <i>RE JOINED'</i> ,* was joined or united again; reconnected. | 4. <i>DIS O BLĪG' ING LY</i> ,† in a disoblign manner. |

SPELL AND DEFINE.

CLŌSE, to shut an opening.	AP PĒAR', to be in sight; to seem.
<i>DIS CLŌSE'</i> , <i>DIS CLŌSED'</i> ,†	<i>DIS AP PĒAR'</i> , <i>DIS AP PĒARED'</i> ,*
<i>RE CLŌSE'</i> , <i>RE CLŌSED'</i> ,†	<i>RE AP PĒAR'</i> , <i>RE AP PĒARED'</i> ,*
MOUNT, to ascend; to rise.	EM BÄRK', to go on board a ship.
<i>DIS MOUNT'</i> , <i>DIS MOUNT' ED</i> ,*	<i>DIS EM BÄRK'</i> , <i>DIS EM BÄRKED'</i> , ⁸²
<i>RE MOUNT'</i> , <i>RE MOUNT' ED</i> ,*	<i>RE EM BÄRK'</i> , <i>RE EM BÄRKED'</i> , ⁸²
IN TĒR', to bury in the earth.	ŌR' GAN IZE, to form properly.
<i>DIS IN TĒR'</i> , <i>DIS IN TĒRRED'</i> ,†	ŌR' GAN IZED,† <i>DIS ŌR' GAN IZE</i> ,
<i>RE IN TĒR'</i> , <i>RE IN TĒRRED'</i> ,†	<i>DIS ŌR' GAN IZ ER</i> ,†
A GREE', to be of one mind.	<i>RE ŌR' GAN IZE</i> , <i>RE ŌR' GAN IZED</i> ,†
<i>DIS A GREE'</i> ,§ <i>DIS A GREED'</i> ,	LĪKE, to be pleased with.
<i>DIS A GREE' ING</i> ,¶	<i>DIS LĪKE'</i> , <i>DIS LĪKED'</i> , ⁸² †
<i>DIS A GREE' MENT</i> ,§	ŪSE, ⁴⁰ to employ; to consume.
BE LIĒVE', to trust in; to credit.	<i>DIS ŪSE'</i> , <i>DIS ŪSED'</i> ,†
<i>DIS BE LIĒVE'</i> , <i>DIS BE LIĒVED'</i> ,†	HŌN' EST, free from all fraud.
<i>DIS BE LIĒV' ING</i> ,†	HŌN' EST Y,* <i>HŌN' EST LY</i> ,
<i>DIS BE LIĒV' ER</i> ,†	<i>DIS HŌN' EST</i> , <i>DIS HŌN' EST Y</i> ,*
O BEY', to comply with commands.	RŌBE, to put on a robe; to dress.
<i>DIS O BEY'</i> , <i>DIS O BEYED'</i> ,**	<i>DIS RŌBE'</i> , <i>DIS RŌBED</i> ,†

TABLE XXX.

THE PREFIX CON, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

CON, frequently written CO, COE, COL, COM, or COR, implies *with* or *together*; *joined with*; *in connection with*; *agreement*. SYN, sometimes written SYM or SYL, implies the same. The primitives are *nouns*, *adjectives*, or *verbs*. The derivatives, formed by a prefix alone, are *nouns* or *verbs*; those ending in *ence*, *er*, *ion*, *ity*, *or*, or *ship* are *nouns*; and those ending in *ble* are *adjectives*.

* Rule 6, p. 119. † Rule 1, p. 117. ‡ Rule 5, p. 118. § Rule 18, page 120.

|| Note, Rule 1, p. 117. ¶ Ex. Rule 1, page 117. ** Rule 4, page 118.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

1. DĒNSE, close; compact. [ness. 1. HÊIR, he who inherits by law.
2. DĒN' SI TY, * the state of close- 2. HÊIR' ESS, † a female heir.
3. CON DĒNSE', to force together. 3. HÊIR' SHIP, the state of an heir.
4. CON DĒNS' ER, * that which con- 4. CO HÊIR', an heir with another, or
denses. [condensing. a joint-heir. [heir.
5. CON DEN SA' TION,⁷⁹ * the act of 5. CO HÊIR' SHIP, the state of a joint-

SPELL AND DEFINE.

- RĒ' ĠENT, one in place of a king. LŌ' EATE, to place; to settle.
 RĒ' ĠEN CY, † CO RĒ' ĠENT, COL' LO EATE, COL LO ĠĀ' TION,⁷⁹ *
 PRĒSS, to squeeze; to force. LĪ' GATE, to bind; to tie.
 COM PRĒSS', † COM PRĒSS' I BLE, † COL' LI GATE, COL LI ĠĀ' TION, *
 LĀPSE, to slip or glide. COM MŪNE', to have intercourse.
 COL LĀPSE', COL LĀPSED',⁸² * COMMŪN' ION,³⁹ * COMMŪ' NITY, *
 FLŪX, a flowing. COL LĒCT', to bring together.
 CON' FLUX, CON' FLU ENCE, COL LĒC' TION, † COL LĒCT' OR, †
 PĀRT' NER, associate in business. COR RŌB' O RATE, to confirm, or
 CO PĀRT'NER, CO PĀRT'NER SHIP, give additional strength to.
 SYN' THE SIS, a placing together. COR ROB O RĀ' TION, *
 SYL' LA BLE, a letter, or letters ut- SYM' PA THY, agreement of feelings.
 tered by one impulse of the voice. SYM' PHO NY, agreement of sounds.

TABLE XXXI.

THE PREFIX AD, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

AD, frequently written AC, AF, AG, AL, AN, AP, AR, AS, or AT, implies *to*; *at*; *toward*; *near*; or *some addition*. The primitives are defined as *verbs*. The derivatives are *verbs*, *nouns*, *participles*, or *adjectives*.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

1. JOIN, to unite; to liak. 3. AD JOIN', to join or unite to.
2. JOIN' ER, † one who joins. 4. AD JOIN' ING, † joining to.

SPELL AND DEFINE.

- CRĒD' IT, to believe. PER TĀIN', to belong. AL LŪDE', to refer to.
 AC CRĒD' IT, AP PER TĀIN', AL LŪD' ED, *
 AC CRĒD' IT ED, † AP PER TĀIN' ING, † AL LŪ' SION,⁹¹ ||

* Rule 1, page 117.

† Rule 6, page 119.

‡ Rule 10, page 120.

§ Rule 13, page 120.

|| Rule 9, page 119.

FĪX, to fasten.	CĒDE, to transfer.	AN NĒX', to unite to.
AF FĪX',	AE CĒDE',	AN NĒXED', ⁸²
AF FĪX' ING,	AE CĒD' ED, † [to. AN NEX A' TION, ⁷⁹	
TĒST, to prove.	AF FLĪET', to give pain	AS ERĪBE', to attribute
AT TĒST',	AF FLĪE' TION, ⁷⁹ *	AS ERĪB' A BLE, † [to.
AT TĒST' ED, *	AF FLĪET' IVE, *	AS ERĪP TION, †
GRIĒVE, to give pain.	AD VĪSE', to give coun-	LŪRE, to entice.
AG GRIĒVE',	AD VĪS' ER, † [sel to.	AL LŪRE',
AG GRIĒVED', †	AD VĪS' O RY, †	AL LŪRE' MENT, §

TABLE XXXII.

THE PREFIXES *IN* AND *UN* IN CONNECTION WITH VARIOUS SUFFIXES.

IN or *UN*, in this table, signifies *not*; but neither one of them must be prefixed to the primitives, until some suffix is added. They are sometimes used interchangeably; but *in* is more common, in cases of this kind, and generally more elegant. With the termination *ed*, however, *un* must be used instead of *in*. We may say *un con sōled'*, but not *in con sōled'*.

The primitives are *verbs*. The derivatives are *adjectives*, *participles*, or *adverbs*.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. ĒŪRE, to heal; to restore to health; to remedy. | 5. IN ĒŪR' A BLY, † { <i>in a manner that</i> | |
| 2. ĒŪR' A BLE, † <i>that may be healed.</i> | 6. UN ĒŪR' A BLY, † { <i>may not be heal-</i> | |
| 3. IN ĒŪR' A BLE, † { <i>that may not be</i> | 7. ĒŪRED, † <i>was healed or cured.</i> | |
| 4. UN ĒŪR' A BLE, † { <i>healed or re-</i> | 8. UN ĒŪRED', † <i>was not healed or</i> | |
| | | <i>cured; was not remedied.</i> |

SPELL AND DEFINE.

CON SŌLE', to comfort.	CON TĒST', to strive.	DIS CĒRN', ⁸⁵ to perceive.
CON SŌL' A BLE, †	CON TĒST' A BLE, *	DIS CĒRN' I BLE, *
IN CON SŌL' A BLE, †	IN CON TĒST' A BLE, *	IN DIS CĒRN' I BLE, *
UN CON SŌL' A BLE, †	UN CON TĒST' A BLE, *	UN DIS CĒRN' I BLE, *
IN CON SŌL' A BLY, †	IN CON TĒST' A BLY, *	IN DIS CĒRN' I BLY, *
UN CON SŌL' A BLY, †	UN CON TĒST' A BLY, *	UN DIS CĒRN' I BLY, *

* Rule 6, p. 119.

† Rule 1, p. 117.

‡ Rule 11, p. 120.

§ Rule 2, p. 117.

CON SÖLED',*	CON TĚST' ED,†	DIS CĚRNE ⁸⁵ ED,†
UN CON SÖLED',*	UN COM TĚST' ED,†	UN DIS CĚRNE ⁸⁵ ED,†
CON CĚIVE', to think.	COM PĀRE', to liken.	CON RŮPT', to vitiate.
CON CĚIV' A BLE, *	COM PĀR' A BLE, *	CON RŮPT' I BLE,†
IN CON CĚIV' A BLE, *	IN COM PĀR' A BLE, *	IN CON RŮPT' I BLE,†
UN CON CĚIV' A BLE, *	UN COM PĀR' A BLE, *	UN CON RŮPT' I BLE,†
IN CON CĚIV' A BLY, *	IN COM PĀR' A BLY, *	IN CON RŮPT' I BLY,†
UN CON CĚIV' A BLY, *	UN COM PĀR' A BLY, *	UN CON RŮPT' I BLY,†
CON CĚIVED',*	COM PĀRED',*	CON RŮPT' ED,†
UN CON CĚIVED',*	UN COM PĀRED',*	UN CON RŮPT' ED,†

TABLE XXXIII.

THE PREFIXES *DI* AND *BI*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

DI implies *separation*; *disunion*; *asunder*; *off*; *out of*. *BIS*, commonly written *BI*, implies *two* or *double*. The primitives of the first column are *verbs*; those of the second column, *nouns* or *adjectives*. The derivatives are *verbs*, *nouns*, *participles*, *adjectives*, or *adverbs*.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. LĀC' ER ATE, to tear; to rend. | 1. FÖRM, shape; figure. |
| 2. <i>DI</i> LĀC' ER ATE, to tear <i>asunder</i> . | 2. <i>BI</i> ' FORM, having <i>two</i> forms. |
| 3. <i>DI</i> LAC ER Ā' TION,* the act of tearing <i>asunder</i> . | 3. <i>BI</i> FÖRM' I TR,† a <i>double</i> form. |
| | 1. <i>BI</i> ' FOLD, <i>twofold</i> ; <i>double</i> . |

SPELL AND DEFINE.

<i>DI</i> VĚST', to strip <i>off</i> .	LĀT' ER AL, pertaining to the <i>side</i> .
<i>DI</i> VĚST' ED,† <i>DI</i> VĚST' URE, ⁴⁰	LĀT' ER AL LY, <i>BI</i> LĀT' ER AL,
<i>DI</i> GRĚSS', to leave the subject.	CON PŌ' RE AL, having a body.
<i>DI</i> GRĚSS' ING, ‡ <i>DI</i> GRĚS' SION, ‡	CON PŌ' RE AL LY,
<i>DI</i> LŮTE', to <i>weaken</i> , as spirit.	<i>BI</i> CON PŌ' RE AL,
<i>DI</i> LŮT' ED, * <i>DI</i> LŮ' TION,*	<i>BI</i> MĀ' NOUS, having <i>two</i> hands.
<i>DI</i> VĪDE', to <i>separate</i> .	<i>BI</i> EÖRN' OUS, having <i>two</i> horns.
<i>DI</i> VĪD' ED, * <i>DI</i> VĪS' ION, ⁹² §	<i>BI</i> ĚN' NI AL, once in <i>two</i> years.
<i>DI</i> LĀP' I DATE, to fall <i>apart</i> .	<i>BI</i> ' PED, an animal with only <i>two</i> feet.
<i>DI</i> LĀP' I DA TED, *	<i>BI</i> NŌ' MI AL, consisting of <i>two</i>
<i>DI</i> LAP I DĀ' TION,*	<i>BI</i> EÖL' ORED, of <i>two</i> colors. [terms.]

* Rule 1, p. 117.

† Rule 6, p. 119.

‡ Rule 13, p. 120.

§ Rule 9, p. 119.

TABLE XXXIV.

THE PREFIX *INTER*, &C., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

INTER implies *between* or *among*. *TRANS* or *ULTRA* implies *across*; *over*; *beyond*; *change of*; *through*. *CIS* implies *on this side*. The primitives are *nouns*, *adjectives*, or *verbs*. The derivatives are *adjectives*, *verbs*, or *nouns*.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. JĀ' CENT, lying at length. | 1. AT LĀN' TĪE, the Atlantic ocean. |
| 2. <i>IN TER</i> JĀ' CENT, lying <i>between</i> . | 2. <i>TRANS</i> AT LĀN' TĪE, <i>beyond</i> the Atlantic. [across the sea. |
| 1. MA RĪNE', pertaining to the sea. | |
| 2. <i>TRANS</i> MA RĪNE', <i>beyond</i> the sea. | 3. Ū' L TRA MA RĪNE', <i>beyond</i> or |

SPELL AND DEFINE.

- | | |
|---|---|
| WĒAVE, to unite threads, as in cloth. | <i>IN TER</i> FĒRE', to <i>interpose</i> . |
| <i>IN TER</i> WĒAVE', | <i>IN TER</i> FĒR' ENCE, † |
| MĀR' RY, to unite in marriage. | <i>IN TER</i> VĒNE', to come <i>between</i> . |
| <i>IN TER</i> MĀR' RY, | <i>IN TER</i> VĒN' TION, ⁷⁹ † |
| PLĀNT, to cover in the ground. | <i>IN TER</i> RŪPT', to stop by <i>inter-</i> |
| <i>TRANS</i> PLĀNT', | <i>IN TER</i> RŪP' TION, ‡ [fering. |
| ĀL' PĪNE, pertaining to the Alps. | <i>TRANS</i> GRĒSS', to pass <i>over</i> or |
| <i>TRANS</i> ĀL' PĪNE, <i>CIS</i> ĀL' PĪNE, | <i>TRANS</i> GRĒSS' OR, § [beyond. |
| LŪ' CENT, having brightness. | <i>TRANS</i> CĒND', to go <i>beyond</i> ; to |
| <i>TRANS</i> LŪ' CENT, | <i>TRANS</i> CĒND' ENT, ‡ [surpass. |
| <i>TRANS</i> LŪ' CEN CI,* | <i>TRANS</i> CĒND' EN CI,* |

TABLE XXXV.

THE PREFIX *SUPER*, &C., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

SUPER, *SUPRA*, or *SUR* implies *above*; *beyond*; *excess*; *over*; *over and above*. The primitives are *adjectives*, or *verbs*. The derivatives are *adjectives*, *verbs*, or *nouns*.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. HŪ' MĀN, belonging to mankind. | 1. MŪN' DANE, belonging to the world. [the world. |
| 2. <i>SU PER</i> HŪ' MĀN, <i>above</i> what is human; <i>divine</i> . | 2. <i>SU PRA</i> MŪN' DANE, being <i>above</i> |
| 1. CHĀRGĒ, to load, as a gun. | 2. <i>SUR</i> CHĀRGĒ', to <i>overload</i> . |

* Rule 10, p. 120.

† Rule 1, p. 117.

‡ Rule 6, p. 119.

§ Rule 13, p. 120.

SPELL AND DEFINE.

ĀDD, to join or put to.	SU PER VĪSE', to oversee; to in-
SU PER ĀDD', *	SU PER VĪS' ION, ⁹² † [spect.
SU PER AD DI'' TION, *	SU PER VĪ' SOR, †
A BOUND', to be in great plenty.	MOUNT, to ascend; to rise on high.
SU PER A BOUND',	SUR MOUNT', SUR MOUNT' A BLE, †
SUP ER A BOUND' ING, †	PÀSS, to move onward.
NĀT' Ū RAL, ⁴⁰ according to nature.	SUR PÀSS', * SUR PÀSS' ING, *
SU PER NĀT' Ū RAL, ⁴⁰	SUR VĪVE', to live beyond or longer
ĀN' ĠEL, a divine messenger.	SUR VĪV' OR, † [than.
AN ĠĒL' IĖ, † SU PER AN ĠĒL' IĖ,	SUR VĪV' OR SHIP, †

TABLE XXXVI.

THE PREFIXES *SUB* AND *SUBTER*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

SUB, sometimes written *SUC*, *SUF*, *SUG*, *SUP*, or *SUS*, implies *under*; *below*; *subordinate*; *after*; *up*. *SUBTER* implies *under*. The primitives are *adjectives*, *verbs*, or *nouns*. The derivatives are *adjectives*, *participles*, or *nouns*.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. A QUĀT' IĖ, ⁶² living in water ;
watery. [the water. | 1. PĒND' ING, hanging; depending. |
| 2. SUB A QUĀT' IĖ, living under | 2. SUS PĒND' ING, hanging up or
under; delaying for a time. |

SPELL AND DEFINE.

ĀS' TRAL, belonging to the stars.	FLŪ' ENT, readily flowing.
SUB ĀS' TRAL,	SUB TER' FLU ENT,
LĪN'' GUAL, ³³ pertaining to the	FĪX, to fasten; to place.
SUB LĪN'' GUAL, [tongue.	SUF' FIX, SUF' FIX ING,
MA RĪNE', pertaining to the sea.	SUĖ CEED', to follow after.
SUB MA RĪNE',	SUĖ CEED' ER, † SUĖ CEED' ING, †
TŪ' TOR, one who instructs.	SUP PŌRT', to sustain, or hold up.
SUB TŪ' TOR,	SUP PŌRT' A BLE, † SUP PŌRT' ER, †
ĖU TĀ' NE OUS, pertaining to the	SUF' FER, to feel or undergo.
SUB ĖU TĀ' NE OUS, [skin.	SUF' FER ER, † SUF' FER ING, †
TER RĀ' NE OUS, pertaining to the	SUB' JU GATE, to bring under control
SUB TER RĀ' NE OUS, [earth.	SUB JU GĀ TION, ⁷⁹ †

* Rule 13, page 120.

† Rule 6, page 119.

‡ Rule 1, page 117.

TABLE XXXVII.

THE PREFIXES *OB*, *RETRO*, &C., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

OB, sometimes written *OC*, *OF*, or *OP*, implies *against*; *toward*; *to*; *into*; *out*; *on* or *upon*. *RETRO* implies *back* or *backward*. *BENE* implies *good* or *well*. *MALE* or *MAL* implies *bad*; *evil*; *ill*. The primitives are *nouns*, *verbs*, or *adjectives*. The derivatives are *nouns*, *verbs*, *adjectives*, or *participles*.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. LI GĀ' TION, ⁷⁹ the act of binding. | 1. OP PŌSE', to act <i>against</i> . |
| 2. OB LI GĀ' TION, something of binding force <i>on</i> a person, as a duty. [inind. | 1. Āĕ' TION, ⁷⁹ state of moving. |
| 1. Oĕ ĒŪR', to <i>meet</i> or come to the | 2. RĒ TRO Āĕ' TION, acting <i>backward</i> or <i>in return</i> . [kind in act. |
| 1. OF' FER, to present <i>to</i> or <i>before</i> . | 1. BE NEV' O LENT, <i>well-wishing</i> ; |
| | 1. MA LEV' O LENT, <i>evil-minded</i> . |

* SPELL AND DEFINE.

- | | |
|---|--|
| OB STRŪĖT', to <i>hinder</i> ; to <i>stop</i> . | OB TRŪDE', to thrust or force <i>upon</i> . |
| OB STRŪĖ' TION,* OB STRŪĖT' ING, | OB TRŪD' ER, † OB TRŪ' SION, ⁹¹ † |
| OB STRŪĖT' ED, UN OB STRŪĖT' ED, | OB TRŪD' ED, † UN OB TRŪD' ED, † |
| OB SEŪRE', to <i>darken</i> ; <i>clouded</i> . | FĀĕ' TOR, a <i>doer</i> of something. |
| OBSEURA'TION, † UN OB SEŪRED', † | BEN E FĀĕ' TOR, <i>MAL E FĀĕ' TOR</i> , |
| OF FĒNSE', moderate <i>anger</i> . | Dĭĕ' TION, <i>style</i> ; <i>expression</i> . |
| OF FĒN' SIVE, † UN OF FĒN' SIVE, † | BEN E Dĭĕ' TION, |
| RET' RO SPECT, a <i>review</i> ; a looking | MAL E Dĭĕ' TION, |
| RE TRO SPĔĖ' TION,* [back. | PRĀĕ' TICE, <i>customary use</i> or <i>ac-</i> |
| RE TRO SPĔĖT' IVE,* | MAL PRĀĕ' TICE, [tions. |
| RET' RO GRADE, going <i>backward</i> . | MAL PRĀĕ' TIC ING, § [with. |
| RE TRO GRA DA' TION, † | TRĒAT, to <i>manage</i> ; to <i>have to do</i> |
| RE TRO GRĀD' ING, † | MAL TRĒAT', MAL TRĒAT' MENT, |

TABLE XXXVIII.

THE PREFIXES *DE*, *CIRCUM*, &C., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

DE implies *removing from*; *depriving of*; *down*. *CIRCUM* implies *around*; *about*. *ANTE* implies *before*. *POST* implies *after*. The primitives are *verbs*, *nouns*, or *adjectives*; and the derivatives are the same.

* Rule 6, p. 119. † Rule 1, p. 117. ‡ Rule 9, p. 119. § Note, Rule 1, p. 117.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. ÖX' YD ATE, ¹³ to convert into an oxyd; to oxydize. | 1. NÄV' I GATE, to sail on water with a ship. [round. |
| 2. OX YD Ä' TION, ⁷⁹ * the act of converting, &c. [ygen. | 2. CIR EUM NÄV' I GATE, to sail |
| 3. DE ÖX' YD ATE, to deprive of ox- | 3. CIR EUM NAV I GÄ' TION,* the act of sailing round. |
| 4. DE OX YD Ä' TION,* the act of, &c. | 1. AN TE ME RİD' I AN, before noon. |

SPELL AND DEFINE.

- | | |
|---|---|
| PÖP' Ū LATE, ⁴⁰ to furnish people. | RÄNGE, to place in order. |
| DEPÖP' Ū LATE, DEPÖP' Ū LATED,* | DE RÄNGE', DE RÄNGE' MENT, † |
| PÖ' LAR, pertaining to the poles. | CIR EUM VÖLVE', to roll round. |
| PO LÄR' I Tİ, † CIR EUM PÖ' LAR, | AN TE CĒD' ENT, what goes before. |
| DÄTE, to note the time of an act. | ANTE' RI OR, before in time or place. |
| AN' TE DÄTE, POST' DATE, | AN TE DI LŪ' VI AN, existing before the deluge. [ten after. |
| PO Sİ'' TION, situation; place. | POST' SCRIPT, that which is written |
| AN TE PO Sİ'' TION, | POS TĒ' RI OR, after or later in time. |
| POST PO Sİ'' TION, | |

TABLE XXXIX.

THE PREFIXES *PRO*, *PER*, &C., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

PRO implies *for*; *forth*; *forward*; *out*. *PER* implies *through*; *over*; *by*. *PRETER*, *EXTRA*, *OUT*, or *OVER* implies *beyond*; *excess*; *too much*; *past*. The primitives are *verbs*, *nouns*, or *adjectives*. The derivatives are *verbs*, *nouns*, *adjectives*, *participles*, or *adverbs*.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. PRO JĚET', to throw out. | 1. LĒ' GAL, according to law. |
| 2. PROJĚE' TION, ⁷⁹ † the act of, &c. | 2. PRE TER LĒ' GAL, beyond law. |
| 1. PRO TRÄET', to prolong. | 1. ÄM' BU LATE, to walk about. |
| 2. PRO TRÄET' OR, † he who prolongs. | 2. PER ÄM' BU LATE, to walk over. |

SPELL AND DEFINE.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| PRO CEED', to go forward. | PRO PĚL', to drive forward. |
| PRO CEED' ED, † PRO CĒD' URE, † | PRO PĚLLED', § PRO PĚL' LER, § |
| PRO PÖSE', to lay before. | EX TRAV' A GANT, beyond due |
| PRO PÖS' AL,* PROP O Sİ'' TION,* | bounds; lavish in expenses. |

* Rule 1, p. 117.

† Rule 6, p. 119.

‡ Rule 2, p. 117.

§ Rule 5, page 118.

PER CHANCE', by chance.

PER VĀDE', to pass through.

PER' FO RATE, to pierce through.

NĀT' Ū RAL,⁴⁰ according to nature.

PRE TER NĀT' Ū RAL,⁴⁰

PRE TER NĀT' Ū RAL NESS,⁴⁰

OUT NŪM' BER, to exceed in number.

O VER PĀY', to pay too much.

TABLE XL.

THE PREFIXES *MONO*, *POLY*, &C., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

MONO implies *one* or *alone*. *POLY* implies *many*. *OMNI*, *PAN*, or *PANTO*, implies *all*; *universal*. The primitives are *nouns* or *adjectives*; and the derivatives are the same.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <i>SYL' LA BLE</i> , a union of letters. | 1. <i>PŌ' TENT</i> , possessing power. |
| 2. <i>MON O SYL' LA BLE</i> , a word of
one syllable. [syllables. | 2. <i>OM NIP' O TENT</i> , all-powerful. |
| 3. <i>POL Y SYL' LA BLE</i> , word of many | 1. <i>THĒ' ISM</i> , belief in a God. |
| | 2. <i>PAN'THE ISM</i> , God in all things. |

SPELL AND DEFINE.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <i>ĖHRO MĀT' IĖ</i> , relating to color. | <i>POL Y PHŌN' IĖ</i> , having many sounds. |
| <i>MON O ĖHRO MĀT' IĖ</i> , | <i>POL' Y GON</i> , a figure of many sides. |
| <i>TĖĖH' NĖ</i> , pertaining to the arts. | <i>OM NIF' IĖ</i> , all-creating. |
| <i>POL Y TĖĖH' NĖ</i> , | <i>OM NI FĀ' RI OUS</i> , of all varieties. |
| <i>OM NIS' CIENT</i> , ⁷⁴ all-knowing. | <i>MON' O LOGUE</i> , spoken alone. [ties. |
| <i>POL' Y GLOT</i> , of many languages. | <i>PAN THĒ' ON</i> , temple for all the dei- |

TABLE XLI.

THE PREFIXES *UNI*, *MULTI*, &C., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

UNI implies *one*; *MULTI*, *many*; *EQUI*, *equal*. *ANTI*, sometimes written *ANT*, and *CONTRA*, also written *CONTRO* or *COUNTER*, implies *against*; *in opposition*. The primitives are *nouns*, *verbs*, or *adjectives*; and the derivatives are the same.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <i>FŌRM</i> , shape; model. [same form. | 1. <i>SPAS MŌD' IĖ</i> , consisting in
spasm; fitful. [spasm. |
| 2. <i>Ū NI FORM</i> , ⁴⁰ having one or the | |
| 3. <i>MUL' TI FORM</i> , having many
forms. | 2. <i>AN TI SPAS MŌD' IĖ</i> , opposing |
| 4. <i>E' QUI FORM</i> , ⁶² of equal form. | 1. <i>ĀRE' TĖ</i> , lying far north. [tic. |
| | 2. <i>ANT ĀRE' TĖ</i> , opposite the Arc- |

SPELL AND DEFINE.

LÁT' ER AL, pertaining to the side.	U NI €ORN, animal with <i>one</i> horn.
MUL TI LÁT' ER AL,	E QUI LĪB' RI UM, <i>equality</i> of
ĀN'' GU LAR, having angles.	weight, force, &c.
E QUI ĀN'' GU LAR, [flowers.	€ON TĀ' ĠIOUS, catching; infec-
MUL TI FLŌ' ROUS, having <i>many</i>	AN TI €ON TĀ' ĠIOUS, [tious.
AN TĀG' O NIST, one who <i>opposes</i>	AN TI FĒ' BRILE, <i>opposing</i> fever.
another; an opponent. [words.	€ON' TRO VERT, to argue <i>against</i> .
€ON TRA DĪET', to <i>oppose</i> by	€OUN TER A€'TION, <i>opposite</i> action.

TABLE XLII.

THE NUMERAL PREFIXES DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

DEMI, HEMI, or SEMI implies *half*; UNI, *one*; BI, *two*; TRI, *three*; TETRA, *four*; PENTA or PENT, *five*; SEX or HEXA, *six*; SEPT or HEPTA, *seven*; OCTA, OCTO, or OCT, *eight*; NOVEM or ENNEA, *nine*; DECA, DEC, or DECEM, *ten*; CENTU, CENTI, or CENT, *one hundred*.

SPELL AND DEFINE.

DEM' I QUA VER, ⁶² <i>half</i> a quaver.	SEPT ĀN'' GU LAR, having <i>seven</i>
HEM' I SPHERE, ⁴⁶ <i>half</i> a sphere.	angles. [and as many angles.
SEM' I CĪR CLE, <i>half</i> a circle.	HEP' TA GON, figure of <i>seven</i> sides,
U NI LĀT' ER AL, ⁴⁰ having <i>one</i> side.	O€ TAG' O NAL, having <i>eight</i> angles.
BI DĒNT' AL, having <i>two</i> teeth.	NO VEM' BER, <i>ninth</i> month of the
TRI ĀN'' GU LAR, having <i>three</i>	Roman year, but <i>eleventh</i> of ours.
angles. [four angles.	DE€' A LOGUE, the <i>ten</i> command-
TET' RA GON, a plane figure having	ments, or the moral law. [years.
PEN TAM' ETER, verse of <i>five</i> feet.	CENT' U RY, ⁴⁰ period of a <i>hundred</i>
SEX ĒN' NI AL, once in <i>six</i> years.	CEN TĒN' NI AL, occurring every
HEX AG' O NAL, having <i>six</i> sides.	<i>hundred</i> years.

TABLE XLIII.

THE PREFIXES A, AB, ABS, &C., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

A, AB, or ABS implies *from*; *away from*; *separation*. A, sometimes implies *in* or *on*; *without*; *wanting*. EN, sometimes written EM, implies *in* or *into*; *to give*, or *to make*; and it also adds *intensity of meaning*. BE implies *nearness*; *to make* or *do something*; *intensity of meaning*. BY implies *aside*, or *private*.

SPELL AND DEFINE.

A BRĪDĠE', to take from.	EM POW' ER, to give power to.
AB SEÖND', to flee away from.	EN RĪCH', to make rich.
A BŌARD', on board.	BE SĪDE', at the side of.
A PĒT' AL OUS, without petals.	BE SÖT', to make stupid.
A TŌM' IE, wanting tone.	BE RĀTE', to scold severely.
EN GŪLF', to draw into a gulf.	BY'-STREET, a private street.

TABLE XLIV.

THE PREFIXES *ALL*, *AMBI*, &C., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

ALL implies *most*; *wholly*; *in the highest degree*. *AMBI*, *AMB*, or *AMPHI* implies *both*; *around*; *two*, *double*, or *doubtful*. *DUO* or *DU* implies *two*, or *double*. *DIA* implies *through*. *DYS* implies *bad*, or *difficult*. *UNDER* implies *below*; *beneath*; *subordinate*. *WITH* implies *opposition*; *back*; *restraint*.

SPELL AND DEFINE.

ALL-CHEER' ING, most cheering.	DU PLĪC' I TY, double-dealing. [ter.
AM BI DĒX' TROUS, using both hands with equal ease. [ments.	DI AM'E TER, a line through the cen-
AM PHIB' I OUS, living in two ele-	DYS PĒP' SY, difficult digestion.
AM BĪG' ū OUS, of doubtful import.	UN DER Ā GENT, subordinate agent.
	WITH DRAW', to take back.

TABLE XLV.

THE PREFIXES *HYPER*, *HOMO*, &C., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

HYPER implies *over*; *excess*; *beyond*. *HOMO* implies *the same*, or *similar*. *HETERO* implies *contrary*, or *different*. *JURIS* implies *law*, or *legal right*. *META* implies *change*; *beyond*. *NOCT* implies *night*. *PARA* implies *contrary*; *beyond*; *by the side of*; *from*. *PROTO*, *PRIMO*, or *PRIM* implies *first*, or *original*; *chief*. *SE* implies *separation*; *withdrawal*. *UP* implies *aloft*, or *on high*; *sustaining*.

SPELL AND DEFINE.

HY PER ERĪT' IE AL, over-critical.	NOE TĪV' A GANT, roving in the night.
HŌ MŌ GĒ' NE OUS, of the same kind.	PAR' A MOUNT, superior to others.
HET E RO GĒ' NE OUS, of a different kind or nature.	PRO' TO TYPE, an original model.
[of law.	SE ELŪDE', to separate from society.
JU RIS PRŪ' DENCE, the science	UP LĪFT', to raise aloft.
MET A MŌRPH' OSE, ⁴⁶ to change form.	UP HŌLD', to sustain or support.

PART IV.

WORDS PRONOUNCED ALIKE, BUT DIFFERENT IN SPELLING AND MEANING, WITH DICTATION EXERCISES.

LESSON I.

ĀIL, to trouble ; a pain.

ĀLE, a malt liquor.

ĀIR, the atmosphere.

Ê'ER, a contraction of *ever*.

ÊRE, before, sooner than.

HÊIR, he who inherits.

ALL, the whole ; total.

AWL, a shoemaker's tool.

ĀRK, a vessel ; a repository.

ĀRE, a part of a circle.

AS CĒNT', an eminence ; a rise.

AS SĒNT', agreement ; consent.

ĀŮ' GER, a tool to bore with.

ĀŮ' GUR, to foretell by omens.

ĀTE, the past tense of *eat*.

EIGHT, twice four.

BĀD, ill ; not good.

BĀDE, the past tense of *bid*.

BĀIL, a surety ; a handle.

BĀLE, a package of goods.

DICTATION EXERCISE. — What can *ail* the boy? The *ale* does him no good. Arise, and breathe the morning *air*, *ere* the sun rises! Where'er I go, an *heir* I am. *All* shoemakers use an *awl*. Was Noah's *ark* like the *arc* of a circle? He had his father's *assent* to climb the steep *ascent*. If I ask him for the *auger*, will it *augur* ill success? The chestnuts he *ate* cost him *eight* cents. They reproved the *bad* man, and then *bade* him leave the house. I will be your *bail*. The merchant received a *bale* of goods.

LESSON II.

BĀLL, a spherical body.

BĀWL, to cry aloud.

BĀRE, naked ; uncovered.

BEĀR, a beast ; to suffer.

BĀY, an arm of the sea ; a color.

BEY², a Turkish governor.

BĒ, to exist ; to remain.

BEE, an insect ; as, honey-bee.

BĒACH, a sandy sea-shore.

BECH, the name of a tree.

BEAU¹⁹, a gallant ; a lover.

BŌW, used to shoot arrows with.

BEER, a brewed liquor.

BIĒR, hand carriage for the dead.

BEET, a garden vegetable.

BĒAT, to strike ; to outdo.

BĒLL, a metal vessel for ringing.

BĒLLE, a gay young lady.

BĒR' RY, a small pulpy fruit.

BU' RY¹¹, to inter ; to cover.

BĪN, a box for grain.

BEEN¹⁵, the past participle of *be*.

BLEW²², the past tense of *blow*.

BLŪE, one of the primary colors.

DICTATION EXERCISE. — Please toss me the *ball*, and do not *bawl* so loud. The man handles the *bear* with his *bare* hands. The *Bey* came in the ship which is anchored in the *bay*. You should *be* as busy as the *bee*. A beautiful *beech* stands near the *beach*. Her obliging *beau* can use the *bow* very skillfully. A brewer makes *beer*. He was borne on a *bier* to the grave. The gardener gave me a *beet*. Do not *beat* the horse. The *bell* is ringing. A young *belle* is often proud. A delicious *berry*. Where will you *bury* your friend? I have just *been* out to see your large *bin* in the barn. The wind *blew* the ship on shore. Our glorious old flag of red, white, and *blue*!

LESSON III.

BŌAR, a male swine.
BŌRE, to pierce with an auger.
BŌLL, the pod of a plant.
BŌWL, an earthen vessel.
BŌLE, a kind of fine clay.
BŌLD, brave; courageous.
BŌWLED, rolled rapidly, as a ball.
Bow, an act of civility.
BOUGH, the branch of a tree.
BRĀKE, a kind of plant.
BREĀK, to part asunder.
BRĒAD, an article of food.
BRĒD, produced; trained.

BÛR' ROW, a hole for rabbits.
 BÔR' OUGH, a corporate town.
 BÛT, more; except; only.
 BÛTT, to strike with the head.
 BÛ, near to; beside.
 BUÛ, to purchase.
 BÛE, a stopping-place.
 ÊĀIN, a man's name.
 ÊĀNE, a plant; a walking-stick.
 ÊĀLL, to cry out; to name.
 ÊĀUL, a membrane in animals.
 ÊĀN' NON, a large gun.
 ÊĀN' ON, a rule of a church.

DICTATION EXERCISE. — The tusk of a *boar*. I can *bore* with an auger.
 Has flax a *boll*? Give John a *bowl* of milk. *Bole* has various shades of
 color. A *bold* soldier. He *bowled* the ball. *Bow* respectfully. What is the
bough of a tree? *Brake* is sometimes called fern. Did you *break* the
 lamp? The poor boy is crying for *bread*. He is well *bred*. What ani-
 mals live in a *burrow*? The inhabitants of a *borough*. The old sheep will
butt the boy, *but* may not hurt him much. I passed *by* my uncle's house
 when I went to *buy* me a hat. Run to your *bye*. *Cain* was the first mur-
 derer. Give the old man his *cane*. *Call* the butcher to remove the *caul*.
 The roar of the *cannon*. It is an essential *canon* of the church.

LESSON IV.

CĂN' VAS, coarse cloth for sails, &c.
 CĂN' VASS, to examine; to discuss
 CĖDE, to yield up to another.
 SEED, to sow with seed.
 CĖIL, to cover the top of a room.
 SEAL, to fasten with a seal. [room.
 CĖIL'ING, covering of the top of a
 SĖAL' ING, fastening with a seal.
 CĖLL, a small, close room.
 SĖLL, to part with for a price. [der.
 CĖS' SION,⁸⁰ a giving up; surren-
 SĖS' SION, the sitting of a court.

CĒNT, the 100th part of a dollar.
SĒNT, ordered away; thrown.
ScĒNT, a smell; odor.
CĪTE, to summon; to quote.
SĪTE, situation; a building-spot.
SĪHT, the sense of seeing.
CLĀWS, nails of a beast or bird.
CLĀUSE, a part of a sentence.
ĒLĪME, region; a climate.
ĒLĪMB, to ascend with effort.
ĒOL' ŌR, hue; tint; dye.
ĒULL' ER, one who culls or selects.

DICTATION EXERCISE. — For what is *canvas* used? I will *canvass* the subject. I will *cede* to you the land, if you will *seed* it with grass. When will you *ceil* my room? He will *seal* the package of money. The *ceiling* of my room needs repairing. I am *sealing* the package. The prisoner's *cell*. Will you *sell* your horse? The *cession* of land was made at the last *session* of the court. Please give me a *cent*. He was *sent* to school. The *scent* of a flower. *Cite* the witness to testify in regard to the *site* for the school-house. The ship is in *sight*. The *claws* of a lion. Read the last *clause* again. In a wintry *clime*. Who will *climb* the hill of science? What is the *color* of your eyes? He is a *culler* of hoops.

LESSON V.

ĖÖM' PLE MENT, a full number.
 ĖÖM' PLI MENT, praise or favor
 ĖÖRD, a small rope. [bestowed.
 ĖHÖRD, harmony of sounds.
 ĖÖRE, the heart or inner part.
 ĖÖRPS, a body of troops, &c.
 ĖÖURSE, way; direction.
 ĖÖARSE, not fine; rude.
 ĖOŪS' IN, an uncle's or an aunt's
 ĖÖZ EN, to cheat slyly. [child.
 ĖÖTE, a sheep-fold.
 ĖÖAT, an outer garment.
 DĀNE, a native of Denmark.
 DEIGN', to condescend.

DĒAR, costly; beloved.
 DEER, a kind of animal. [night.
 DEW,²² moisture deposited at
 DŪE, that ought to be paid.
 DĪE, to lose life; to expire.
 DŶE, to color; to stain.
 DĪRE, dreadful; horrible.
 DŶ' ER, one who colors.
 DŌE, the female of the deer.
 DŌUGH, unbaked paste.
 DŪN, to urge for a debt; a color.
 DŌNE, performed; finished.
 FÖRT, a fortified place.
 FÖRTE, a peculiar talent.

DICTATION EXERCISE. — The ship has her *complement* of sailors. The lady received a *compliment*. He leads his dog by a *cord*. Do your voices *chord*? A worm is at the *core*. A *corps* of soldiers. Their *course* was due south. *Coarse* salt. Put on your *coat*. The sheep are in the *cote*. He is a *Dane*. Will you *deign* to listen to me? My *dear* boy shall have a tame *deer*. The *dew* is on the grass. What is *due* should be paid. The old must *die*, and the young may. The *dyer* will *dye* your cloth. A *dire* calamity. The young *doe* was frightened. We bake *dough*. I will *dun* him as soon as I have *done* the job. The *fort* is in our possession. What is your *forte*?

LESSON VI.

FĀNE, a sacred temple.
 FĀIN, gladly; pleased.
 FEIGN,¹ to pretend; to dissemble.
 FĀIR, free from blemish.
 FĀRE, price of passage; food.
 FEĀT, an extraordinary action.
 FEET, the plural of *foot*.
 FREEZE, to congeal by cold.
 FRIĒZE, a coarse woolen cloth.
 FLĒA, a small insect.
 FLEE, to run away.
 FLOUR, the fine part of grain.
 FLOW' ER, the blossom of a plant.

FÖRTH, abroad; forward.
 FÖURTH, the ordinal of *four*.
 FOUL, filthy; cloudy; wicked.
 FOWL, a winged animal.
 GĪLT, overlaid with gold-leaf.
 GŪILT, ill-desert; crime.
 GRĀTE, a frame of iron bars.
 GRĒĀT, large in bulk, &c.
 GRŌWN, increased in size, &c.
 GRŌAN, a deep mournful sound.
 HĀIL, to call; frozen rain.
 HĀLE, healthy; sound.
 HĀRT, a stag, or male deer.
 HEĀRT, the seat of life; chief part.

DICTATION EXERCISE. — A *fane* for heathen worship. I would *fain* avert the evil. Do not *feign* to be what you are not. A *fair* apple. She paid her *fare*. He performed a *feat* on a rope twenty *feet* long. Will all fluids *freeze*? *Frieze* has a nap of little tufts. Catch that *flea* or he will *flee* away. It is first quality of *flour*. The *flower* has fragrance. *Star forth*. Give me one *fourth*. *Foul* weather. A young *fowl*. I have a *guilt*-*edged* book. The criminal shows *guilt*. There is coal in *grate*. A *great* army. He has *grown* rich. I heard a *groan*. *The hail* injured the grain of a *hale* old man. Who killed the *hart*? His *heart* has ceased to beat.

LESSON VII.

HÂRE, a small timid animal.

HÂIR, filaments of the skin.

HAUL, to draw with force.

HALL, a large public room.

HEEL, the hind part of the foot.

HEAL, to cure ; to restore.

HÊRE, in this place.

HÊAR, to perceive by the ear.

HEW,²² to smooth with an ax.

HÛE, a shade of color.

HÎE, to go in haste.

HÎGH, elevated ; lofty.

HÎM, the objective case of *he*.

HÏMN, a sacred song.

HÎRE, to procure for wages.

HÎGH' ER, more high or elevated.

I, myself.

EÏE, the organ of sight.

ÎN, within ; among.

ÎNN, a country tavern.

ÎN DÎTE', to compose ; to dictate.

ÎN DÎCT, to present for trial.

ÎSLE, an island.

ÂISLE, a walk in a church.

Î'LL, contraction of *I will*.

KÊR, what locks or unlocks.

QUAY,⁵⁷ a wharf ; a mole or pier.

DICTATION EXERCISE. — Harm not the timid *hare*. What is the color of your *hair*? *Haul* in the seine. The lecture was in the *hall*. What will *heal* the chilblain on my *heel*? Just step *here* if you wish to *hear* distinctly. He will *hew* the timber with his broad-ax. A sky of purple *hue*. *Hie* to your work! Set your mark *high*. Who will join with *him* in singing the *hymn*? I will *hire* him if he asks no *higher* wages. I have one weak *eye*. He was found *in* a country *inn*. If you *indict* the prisoner, I will *indite* a plea in his defense. On a lone, desert *isle*. I'll walk up the *aisle* to my seat. This *key* will unlock the door of the store-house on the *quay*.

LESSON VIII.

KÎLL, to deprive of life.

KÎLN, for burning bricks, &c.

KNÂVE, a dishonest person.

NÂVE, the hub of a wheel.

KNÊAD, to work or mix dough.

NEED, want ; to lack.

KNEEL, to rest upon the knees.

NÊAL, to temper by heat.

KNEW,²² the past tense of *know*.

NEW, not old ; recent ; fresh.

KNÎGHT, a champion ; a title.

NÎGHT, from sunset to sunrise.

KNÔT, the part tied ; a knag.

NÔT, no ; negation.

KNÔW, to have knowledge of.

NÔ, a refusal ; not any.

LÂDE, to load ; to freight.

LÂID, placed ; stowed away.

LÂIN, the past participle of *lie*.

LÂNE, a narrow street or passage.

LÂE, a kind of gum.

LÂCK, to be destitute of.

LÊAF, part of a plant or book.

LÎEF, willingly ; freely.

LÊD, conducted ; guided.

LÊAD, a soft, heavy metal.

LEEK, a kind of wild onion.

LÊAK, to let out through a crack.

DICTATION EXERCISE. — "Thou shalt not *kill*." The *kiln* smokes. Never become a *knave*. Is this a hickory *nave*? I will stay and *knead* the dough if you really *need* me. *Kneel* before your Maker. The smith will *neal* the iron. He *knew* the carriage was not a *new* one. The brave *knigh* travels in the *night*. She could not untie the *knot*. No one seems to *know* the stranger. *Lade* the ship. She *laid* her bonnet aside. It had *lain* there an hour when she walked up the *lane*. The varnisher is without *lac* ; but he does not *lack* bread. I would as *lie*f press this *leaf* as that. Who *led* you to the *lead* mines? A *leek* is a vegetable. This barrel will *leak*.

LESSON IX.

LĒS' SON, a task ; instruction.

LĒSS' EN, to diminish.

LĪE, a criminal falsehood.

LŶE, water drained through

LŌ, look ! see ! behold ! [ashes.

LŌW, not high ; humble.

LŌNE, single ; solitary.

LŌAN, to lend ; the thing lent.

LŌRE, learning ; erudition.

LŌW' ER, more low ; to let down.

MĀDE, did make ; finished.

MĀID, an unmarried woman.

MĀIN, chief ; leading ; principal.

MĀNE, long hair on the neck.

MĀLE, the *he* kind ; masculine. [&c.

MĀIL, bag for conveying letters,

MEET, to come together ; fit.

MĒAT, flesh for food.

MĒTE, to measure ; a limit.

MIĒN, external appearance.

MĒAN, base ; to have in view.

MEWL,²² to cry, as a child.

MŪLE, a domestic animal.

MĪTE, a small insect or piece.

MĪGHT, power ; strength.

MŌAN, to mourn ; to lament.

MŌWN, cut down, as grass.

DICTATION EXERCISE. — I have learned my *lesson*. Opiates *lessen* pain. Never tell a *lie*. Strong *lye* makes good potash. *Lo!* how *low* he has fallen! That *lone* stranger may have money to *loan*. A man of *lore*. *Lower* the life-boat! This young *maid* has *made* a dress for herself. What is the *main* question? The horse has a *mane*. A *male* animal. Has the *mail* arrived? Where shall we *meet*, and dine on roast *meat*? A judge should *mete* out justice to all. What do you *mean* when you speak of a gentleman's lofty *mien*? Do not *mewl* as a child. I have no use for a *mule*. Give me just a *mite* of it. Strive to learn with all your *might*. I heard the *moan* of the man who had *mown* down the grass.

LESSON X.

MŌAT, a ditch for defense.

MŌTE, a small particle.

NĀG, a small horse.

KNĀG, a knot in wood.

NĀF, no ; a denial.

NEIGH',¹ to cry as a horse.

NĪT, the egg of an insect.

KNĪT, to weave with needles.

ŌAR, a paddle to row with.

ŌRE, metal in a mixed state.

Ō'ER, a contraction of *over*. [tion.

ŌH, or O, denoting strong emo-

ŌWE, to be indebted.

ONE,³⁸ a single person or thing.

WŌN, gained the victory.

OUGHT,⁵ held or bound in duty.

AUGHT, anything.

OŪR, belonging to us.

HŌUR, sixty minutes.

PĀIN, distress of body or mind.

PĀNE, a square of glass.

PĀIR, a couple ; two of a sort.

PĀRE, to cut off the rind.

PEĀR, a kind of fruit.

PĀLE, pallid ; wan.

PĀIL, an open vessel.

DICTATION EXERCISE. — Is there a *moat* around the fort? I have a *mote* in my eye. Is this your *nag*? He hewed off the *knag*. *Nay*, sir, the horse did not *neigh*. Destroy that *nit*. Have you learned to *knit*? Each one of us took an *oar*, and we rowed *o'er* the stream, to see the miner gather *ore*. *Oh*, how painful! *O*, you are very kind! How much does he *owe* you? Which *one* of the boys *won* the race? *Ought* I to pay *ought* for damages? *Our* children may remain an *hour*. If you will ease the *pain* in my head, I will set the *pane* of glass. I have a *pair* of shoes. Please *pare* this *pear* for me. The *pale* cooper made me a wooden *pail*.

LESSON XI.

PĀN' EL, of a door ; a jury.
 PĀN' NEL, a kind of saddle.
 PEACE, quiet ; freedom from war.
 PIĒCE, a part ; a fragment.
 PEEL, the rind ; to strip off.
 PĒAL, succession of loud sounds.
 PLĀIN, level ground ; clear.
 PLĀNE, to smooth with a *plane*.
 PLŪM, a kind of fruit.
 PLŪMB, perpendicular.
 PŌLE, a long, slender stick.
 PŌLL, the head ; place of election.
 PRĀF, to supplicate ; to implore.
 PREY², what is seized by violence.

RĀIN, water from the clouds.
 REIGN,¹ to rule ; royal authority.
 REIN, the strap of a bridle, &c.
 RĀISE, to lift up ; to elevate.
 RĀZE, to subvert ; to demolish.
 RĀYS, lines of light from the sun.
 RĀP, a quick blow ; to strike.
 WRĀP, to fold up ; to inclose.
 RĒAD, to peruse.
 REED, a slender plant.
 RĒD, a color like blood.
 REĀD, perused ; did read.
 REEK, to emit steam or vapor.
 WRĒAK, to execute ; to inflict.

DICTATION EXERCISE. — Is the *panel* of a door like *pannel*, a saddle? I long for *peace*. Will you have a *piece* of pie? The *peel* of an apple. The cannons' *peal*. He lives on the *plain*. *Plane* this board. A delicious *plum*. Is the clock *plumb*? A *pole* ten feet long. What is a *poll*-tax? "Pray without ceasing." Lions watch for *prey*. A refreshing *rain*. His *reign* was short. Hold a tight *rein* on that horse. *Raise* that weight. *Raze* the city to the ground. The sun's *rays*. What means that *rap*? *Wrap* his cloak around him. We *read* books. That is *reed*-grass. It is a *red* rose. Have we *read*? Horses *reek* with sweat. Do not *wreak* vengeance on him.

LESSON XII.

RĒST, repose ; to be quiet.
 WRĒST, to take by force.
 RĪNG, to sound ; a circle.
 WRĪNG, to twist violently.
 RISE, origin ; ascent.
 RICE, an esculent grain.
 RĪTE, a religious ceremony.
 RĪGT, conforming to law ; just.
 WRĪTE, to form letters with a pen.
 WRĪGT, a name ; a mechanic.
 RŌAR, a loud continuous sound.
 RŌW' ER, one who rows.
 RŌDE, the past tense of *ride*.
 RŌAD, a public highway.

RŌE, the female of the hart.
 RŌW, to impel by oars ; a line.
 RŌTE, a round of mere words.
 WRŌTE, expressed by letters.
 ROUGH,⁴⁵ not smooth ; uneven.
 RŪFF, a frill for the neck.
 RŪE, an esculent grain.
 WRŪ, distorted ; turned one side.
 SĀIL, to move with sails, as a ship.
 SĀLE, the act of selling.
 SĒA, a large body of salt water.
 SEE, to perceive by the eyes.
 SĒAM, the union of two edges.
 SEEM, to appear.

DICTATION EXERCISE. — He needs *rest*. *Wrest* the sword from him. *Ring* the bell before you *wring* out the clothes. The *rise* of the river. *Rice* grows in warm climates. It is *right*. A religious *rite*. Mr. *Wright* will *write* in regard to it. The *rower* heard the cannon's *roar*. When I *rode* to town, the *road* was bad. My young *roe* died. I *row* for exercise. Some sing by *role*. Who *wrote* this? The paper is *rough*. It is a lady's *ruff*. The low price of *rye* made him make a *wry* mouth. My *sail*-boat is for *sale*. *See* the ship on the *sea*. It is a handsome *seam*, but you *seem* ashamed of it.

LESSON XIII.

SEEN, beheld ; observed.
 SCÈNE, a view ; part of a play.
 SÈINE, a large net for fishing.
 SÈN' IÔR,³⁹ older in age or office.
 SÈIGN' IÔR, a Turkish title.
 SHĒAR, to cut with shears.
 SHEER, pure ; to turn aside.
 SHĪRE, a county ; a district.
 SLĀY, to kill by violence.
 SLEY,² a weaver's reed.
 SLEIGH,¹ a carriage on runners.
 SLEIGHT, skill ; dexterity.
 SLIGHT, to neglect ; weak.

SLÔE, a kind of wild plum.
 SLÔW, not swift in motion.
 SÔ, thus ; in like manner.
 SÔW, to scatter seed.
 SEW,²⁰ to join with a needle.
 SÔLE, bottom of the foot or shoe.
 SÔUL, the spirit ; a person.
 STĀKE, a sharpened stick.
 STEĀK, a slice of fresh meat.
 STĀRE, to gaze ; a fixed look.
 STĀIR, a step for ascending.
 STEEL, iron refined.
 STĒAL, to take unlawfully.

DICTATION EXERCISE. — I have *seen* a most beautiful *scene*. Are they fishing with a *seine* ? The grand *seignior* is my *senior* in age. *Shear* the sheep. It was *sheer* carelessness. Which is the *shire*-town ? "*Slay* and eat." I need a weaver's *sley* more than a *sleigh* to ride in. Those having a peculiar *sleight* for business sometimes make *slight* mistakes. He is *slow*, but sure. Is the *sloe* bitter ? If it is *so* that you *sow* grain, how do you *sew* with a needle ? My shoe has a double *sole*. Your *soul* is above price. A wooden *stake* and a sirloin *steak* are alike only in sound. Come down a *stair* or two, and not *stare* so at the people. I would not *steal* even a *steel* pen.

LESSON XIV.

STĪLE, steps over a fence.
 STĪLE, manner of writing ; fashion.
 STRĀIT, a narrow pass ; strict.
 STRĀIGHT, not crooked ; direct.
 SŪM, the whole amount.
 SÔME, a quantity or part.
 SŪN, the source of light and heat.
 SÔN, a male child.
 TĀCKS, small nails.
 TĀX, impost ; assessment. [ness.
 TĒAM, oxen or horses in har-
 TEEM, to produce ; to be full of.

TĒĀR, to rend ; to lacerate.
 TĀRE, a weed ; an allowance.
 TĒAR, water from the eye.
 TĪER, one of two or more rows.
 THĒ, a definitive adjective.
 THEE, the objective case of *thou*.
 THĒIR, belonging to them.
 THĒRE, in that place.
 THRÔW, to cast or hurl.
 THRÔE, extreme pain ; anguish.
 TÔ, at, or arriving at.
 TOO, also ; over ; likewise.
 TWÔ, twice one ; a couple.

DICTATION EXERCISE. — The steps of the *stile* are not sound. The *style* of your composition is elegant. Sail the ship *straight* through the *strait*. The whole *sum* was given to *some* brave soldiers. My *son*, "let not the *sun* go down upon your wrath." One paper of *tacks* is but a small *tax* on my purse. You have a strong *team*. The streets *teem* with people. How did you *tear* your dress ? Deduct the *tare*. Shed not a *tear*. Man the upper *tier* of guns ! Black are the heavens above *thee*. *Their* friend was *there*. *Throw* out the anchor. Will nothing ease my *throe* ? On my way to school, I saw *two* boys quite *too* much excited.

LESSON XV.

TŌW, coarse part of flax ; to drag.

TŌE, the extremity of the foot.

TŪN, a large cask.

TŌN, twenty hundred-weight.

ŪRN, for the ashes of the dead.

ĒARN, to gain by labor.

VĀIL, a covering for the face.

VĀLE, a valley.

VĀIN, proud ; empty ; fruitless.

VĀNE, a weather-cock.

VĒIN,¹ a passage for the blood.

WĀIT, to stay for ; to delay.

WEIGHT,¹ heaviness ; a burden.

WĀLE, a ridge on cloth or animals.

WĀIL, loud weeping or sobbing.

WĀSTE, to squander ; to destroy.

WĀIST, a part of the body.

WĀY, a road ; manner of acting.

WEIGH,¹ to find the weight of.

WEĀR, to have on the body ; to waste.

WĀRE, goods ; merchandise.

WEATH' ER, state of the atmos-

WĒTH' ER, a sheep. [phere.

WEEK, seven days.

WĒAK, not strong ; feeble.

WOOD, trees cut for the fire.

WOULD, the past tense of *will*.YEW²², a kind of tree.

YOŪ, the person spoken to.

EWE, a female sheep.

DICTATION EXERCISE. — Save the *toe*. The soldier's *toe* is sore. Is a *tun* of wine worth more than a *ton* of coal? This *urn* contains his dust. Do you *earn* your living? A lady's *vail*. In a fertile *vale*. *Vain* man, be wise! What does a *vane* indicate? A pulmonary *vein*. *Wait* a moment, if you wish to know the *weight* of your wool. The *wale* on cloth. Hear the orphan's *wail*. *Waste* no time. A small *waist*. Step this *way*, and I will *weigh* you. I shall *wear* my new dress. He sells earthen *ware*. It is fair *weather*. Is this *wether* for sale? I shall return this *week*, if not too *weak* to travel. *Would* you like some *wood*? You can see the old *ewe* and her lambs near the *yew*-tree.

PART V.

PAUSES AND OTHER MARKS USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING.

1. The Comma [,] usually denotes the shortest pause.
2. The Semicolon [;] usually denotes a pause *twice* as long as a comma.
3. The Colon [:] usually denotes a pause *three* times as long as a comma.
4. The Period [.], at the end of a sentence, denotes a full stop.
5. The Interrogation point [?] denotes that a question is asked.
6. The Exclamation point [!] denotes wonder, surprise, or admiration.
7. The Dash [—] usually denotes a sudden stop, or change in the subject ; but it is sometimes used in connection with another pause to increase its length.
8. The Marks of Parenthesis [()] are used to inclose an incidental remark, or some explanatory clause or sentence, which might have been

omitted without injuring the sense ; as, *Blessed are they (saith the Scriptures) that do his commandments.*

9. The Brackets, or Crotchets [*[]*], are used to inclose some correction or explanation, or the subject to be explained ; as, *Her [Wisdom's] ways are ways of pleasantness.*

10. The Hyphen [*-*] is used to separate the syllables of a word, to mark the division of a word at the end of a line, and to join the simple parts of compound words ; as, *per-se-vere, lap-dog.*

11. The Apostrophe [*'*] denotes the possessive case of nouns ; as, *Jane's doll* ; or the omission of a letter in a word ; as, *lov'd* for *loved*.

12. The Caret [*^*] is used only in manuscript, and denotes where to insert what was left out by mistake ; as in *lov^ely. Knowledge^{is} power.*

13. The Marks of Quotation [*" "*] denote that the inclosed passage is the language of some other person ; as, *"Blessed are the meek."*

NOTE. A quotation within a quotation has only *single* points ; and the single points should be placed within the double ones.

14. The Index [*☞*] points to something of importance, and worthy of particular attention.

15. The Section [*§*] is used to divide chapters into smaller parts.

16. The Mark of a Paragraph [*¶*] denotes the beginning of a new subject.

17. The Asterisk, or Star [***], and some other marks, as, †, ‡, §, ||, and sometimes the letters of the alphabet and figures, refer to notes or explanations in the margin or at the bottom of the page.

18. The Marks of an Ellipsis [*—*], or [*....*], or [******], are used to indicate the omission of *letters* in a word, or of *words* in a sentence, or of *sentences* in a paragraph.

19. The Diæresis [*¨*] is placed over the latter of two vowels, to show that they belong to separate syllables ; as in *coälesce*.

20. The Brace [*}*] is used to unite several words or lines, and to connect them with something to which they are all related.

21. CAPITAL LETTERS should be used at the beginning of every Book, Chapter, Note, and Sentence after a full stop ; at the beginning of all Appellations of the Deity ; at the beginning of Proper Nouns, of Common Nouns personified, and of all Adjectives derived from proper nouns ; at the beginning of Titles of office and honor, and of the names of Religious Sects and Public Bodies ; at the beginning of Nouns and other important words in the Titles of Books, and sometimes in the Subjects of Discourse ; and at the beginning of Direct Quotations, and of every line in Poetry. The pronoun *I*, and the interjection *O*, should also be written in capitals.

ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.

A. or Ans.	Answer.	C. P.	Common Pleas.
A. or Adj.	Adjective. [Academy.	Cr.	Credit or Creditor.
A. A. S.	Fellow of the American	Ct., Cts.	Cent, Cents.
A. B. or B. A.	Bachelor of Arts.	C. W.	Canada West.
Abp.	Archbishop.	D. C.	District of Columbia.
Acct.	Account.	D. D.	Doctor of Divinity.
A. D.	In the year of our Lord.	Dea.	Deacon.
Ad. or Adv.	Adverb.	Dec.	December.
Adj.	Adjutant.	Del.	Delaware.
Admr.	Administrator.	Dept.	Deputy; Department.
Æt.	Aged.	Dft.	Defendant.
Agt.	Agent.	Dist. Atty.	District Attorney.
Ala. or Al.	Alabama.	Do.	Ditto or The same.
A. M.	{ Master of Arts; Before Noon; In the year of the World.	Dolls. or \$.	Dollars.
Am.	American.	Dr.	Doctor; Debtor.
Amt.	Amount.	D. V.	God willing.
Anon.	Anonymous.	E.	East.
Apr.	April.	Ed.	Edition; Editor.
Ark.	Arkansas.	E. E.	Errors Excepted.
Art.	Article.	E. G.	For example.
Atty.	Attorney.	E. I.	East Indies.
Aug.	August.	Eng.	England; English.
Bal.	Balance.	Esq.	Esquire.
B. C. or A. C.	Before Christ.	Et al.	And others.
B. D.	Bachelor of Divinity.	Etc. or &c.	And so forth.
Bp.	Bishop.	Ex.	Example; Exception.
Brig.	Brigadier; Brigade.	Exr.	Executor.
Cal.	California.	Feb.	February.
Capt.	Captain.	Fig.	Figure.
Cash.	Cashier.	Flor. or Fa.	Florida.
C. E.	Canada East; Civil En-	Fr.	France; French.
Chap.	Chapter. [gineer.	Fri.	Friday.
Cl. or Clk.	Clerk.	F. R. S.	Fellow of the Royal So-
C. J.	Chief Justice.	Ga. or Geo.	Georgia. [ciety.
Co.	Company; County.	G. B.	Great Britain.
Col.	Colonel.	Gen.	General.
Coll.	College; Collector.	Gent.	Gentleman.
Com.	{ Commissioner; Com- modore; Committee; Commerce.	Ger.	German; Germany.
Cong.	Congress.	Gov.	Governor.
Conn. or Ct.	Connecticut.	Gr.	Greek; Gross. [esty.
Const.	Constable.	H. B. M.	His or Her Britannic Maj-
Cor. Sec.	Corresponding Secretary.	H. M.	His or Her Majesty.
		Hon.	Honorable. [tives.
		H. R.	House of Representa-
		H. S. S.	Fellow of the Historical
		Hund.	Hundred. [Society.

Ibid. or Ib.	In the same place.	MS.	Manuscript.
I. e.	That is.	MSS.	Manuscripts.
Ill.	Illinois.	Mt.	Mount or Mountain.
Ind. or Ia.	Indiana.	N.	North.
Inst.	Instant ; The present	N. A.	North America. [wick.
Int.	Interest. [month.	N. B.	Take notice ; New Bruns-
Io.	Iowa.	N. C.	North Carolina.
Ir.	Ireland ; Irish.	N. E.	Northeast ; New Eng-
I. T.	Indian Territory.	Neb.	Nebraska. [land.
It.	Italian ; Italy ; Italic.	N. F.	Newfoundland.
J.	Judge.	N. H.	New Hampshire.
Jan.	January.	N. J.	New Jersey.
J. P.	Justice of the Peace.	N. M.	New Mexico.
Jr. or Jun.	Junior.	N. O.	New Orleans.
K.	King.	No.	Number.
Kan.	Kansas.	Nov.	November. [Providence.
Km.	Kingdom.	N. P.	Notary Public ; New
Kt.	Knight.	N. S.	Nova Scotia ; New Style.
Ky.	Kentucky.	Num. or Nos.	Numbers.
L.	Latin ; Lord ; Lady.	N. T.	New Testament.
Lat.	Latitude.	N. W.	Northwest.
L. C.	Lower Canada.	N. Y.	New York.
Legis.	Legislature.	O.	Ohio.
L. I.	Long Island.	Obj.	Objection ; Objective.
Lieut. or Lt.	Lieutenant.	Obt.	Obedient.
LL. D.	Doctor of Laws.	Oct.	October.
Lon.	Longitude.	Or.	Oregon.
Lond.	London.	O. S.	Old Style.
Lou. or La.	Louisiana.	O. T.	Old Testament.
L. S.	Place of the Seal. [quis.	P., pp.	Page, Pages.
M.	Meridian or Noon ; Mar-	Pa. or Penn.	Pennsylvania.
M. A.	Master of Arts ; Military	Parl.	Parliament.
Maj.	Major. [Academy.	Per cent.	By the hundred.
Mar.	March.	Phila.	Philadelphia.
Mass. or Ms.	Massachusetts.	Plff.	Plaintiff.
Math.	Mathematics.	P. M.	Postmaster ; Afternoon.
M. C.	Member of Congress.	P. M. G.	Postmaster-General.
M. D.	Doctor of Physic or	P. O.	Post Office.
Md.	Maryland. [Medicine.	Pop.	Population.
Mdle. or Mlle.	Mademoiselle.	Pres.	President.
Me.	Maine. [Sirs.	Prof.	Professor.
Messrs.	Messieurs ; Gentlemen ;	P. S.	Postscript.
Mex.	Mexico or Mexican.	Ps.	Psalms.
Mich.	Michigan.	Pub. Doc.	Public Documents.
Minn.	Minnesota.	Q.	Queen.
Miss. or Mi.	Mississippi.	Q. or Qu.	Question. [strated.
Mo.	Missouri ; Month.	Q. E. D.	Which was to be demon-
Mon.	Monday.	Q. E. F.	Which was to be done.
Mons. or M.	Monsieur.	Q. M.	Quartermaster.
M. P.	Member of Parliament.	Rec'd Pay't.	Received Payment.
Mr.	Master or Mister.	Rec. Sec.	Recording Secretary.
Mrs.	Mistress.	Ref.	Reformed ; Reformer.

Regr.	Register.	Surg.	Surgeon.
Regt.	Regiment.	S. W.	Southwest.
Rep.	Representative ; Repub- [lic.	T.	Town ; Territory.
Rev.	Reverend ; Revelations.	Tenn.	Tennessee.
R. I.	Rhode Island.	Tex.	Texas.
R. R.	Railroad.	Thurs.	Thursday.
Rt. Hon.	Right Honorable.	Tr.	Treasurer ; Transpose ;
S.	South ; Shilling ; Sign.	Tues.	Tuesday. [Trustee.
S. A.	South America.	U. C.	Upper Canada.
Sat.	Saturday.	Ult.	Last or The last month.
S. C.	South Carolina.	U. S.	United States.
Schr.	Schooner.		{ United States of Am-
Scot.	Scotland or Scotch.	U. S. A.	{ erica ;
S. E.	Southeast.		{ United States Army.
Sec.	Secretary.	U. S. M.	United States Mail.
Sect.	Section.	U. S. N.	United States Navy.
Sen.	Senator or Senate.	U. S. S.	United States Senate.
Sept.	September.	U. T.	Utah Territory.
Serg. or Serj.	Sergeant.	Va.	Virginia.
Servt.	Servant.	Via.	By the way of.
Sp.	Spain or Spanish.	Vol., Vols.	Volume, Volumes.
Sr. or Sen.	Senior.	V. P.	Vice-President.
SS. or Viz.	Namely or To wit.	Vs.	Against ; In opposition.
St.	Saint ; Street.	Vt.	Vermont.
S. T. D.	Doctor of Divinity.	W.	West.
Ster.	Sterling.	Wed.	Wednesday.
S. T. P.	Professor of Theology.	W. I.	West Indies.
Sun.	Sunday.	Wis.	Wisconsin.
Sup. C.	Superior Court.	W. T.	Washington Territory.
Supt.	Superintendent.	Xmas.	Christmas.

WORDS AND PHRASES FROM FOREIGN LANGUAGES,

FREQUENTLY OCCURRING IN ENGLISH BOOKS, RENDERED INTO ENGLISH.

L. stands for Latin ; F., for French.

Ab in 'tí o, L. from the beginning.	Än' i mus, L. the mind or intention.
Ad eap tăn' dum vül' gus, L. to captivate the populace.	Beau ¹⁹ i dē'al, F. a model of beauty.
Ad fī' nem, L. to the end.	Beau ¹⁹ mōnde', F. fashionable world.
Ad hōm' i nem, L. to the man.	Bō' nā fī' de, L. in good faith.
Ad in fī nī'tum, L. to endless extent.	Bōn'' mōt', F. a jest ; a witticism.
Ad In' ter im, L. in the mean while.	Ēā' sus bēl' lī, L. occasion for war.
Ad līb' i tum, L. at pleasure. [value.	Ēārtē' de vi sīte', F. a small photo-
Ad va lō'rem, L. according to the	graph picture fastened upon a card.
ā lā Frān''cāise', F. after the French	Ĉef d'œu' vre, F. [shā doo' vr] a
āl' i as, L. otherwise. [fashion.	masterpiece. [movement.
āl' i bī, L. elsewhere.	Ĉōup de mǎin'', F. an unexpected
āl' ma mā' ter, L. a benign mother.	Ĉōup d'e tāt', F. a stroke of policy
A lūm' nī, L. graduates of a college.	in state affairs.
	Ĉuī bō' no, L. for whose benefit ?

De făe' to, L. from the fact. [God.
 Dē' ī grā' tī à,⁷¹ L. by the grace of
 De jū' re, L. by right, or by law.
 De nō' vo, L. anew; again.
 Dē' o vo lēn' to, L. with God's will.
 Dēr nīer re sōr't', F. the last resource.
 En' māsse', F. [āng mās's'] in a body.
 E plū' ri bus ū' num,⁴³ L. one com-
 posed of many; *the motto of the*
 ēr' go, L. therefore. [*United States.*
 Ex ea thē' āra, L. from the chair.
 Ex cēl' si or, L. more elevated; *the*
motto of the State of New York.
 Ex of fī' ci o, L. by virtue of his of-
 Ex pā' te, L. on one side only. [fice.
 Ex pō se', F. an exposition; a recital.
 Ex pōst făe' to, L. after the fact, or
 the commission of a crime.
 Făe sīm' i le, L. an exact imitation.
 Fille de chām'bre, F. a lady's-maid.
 Gens d'armes',⁸⁸ F. armed police.
 Hă' be as eor' pus, L. a writ for de-
 livering a person from prison.
 Hīe jā' cet, L. here lies. [to fight.
 Hōrs de eōm băt', F. out of condition
 Hō tēl' dī eū', F. a hospital in Paris.
 In ēs' se, L. in being.
 In stă' tu quō, L. in the same state.
 In' ter nōs, L. between ourselves.
 In trăn' si tu, L. on the passage.
 ĩp' se dīx' it, L. he said it himself.
 ĩp' so făe' to, L. in the fact itself.
 Jeū' d'es prīt', F. [zhū de spree'] a
 witticism; a play of wit.
 Jū' re dī vī' no, L. by divine law.
 Lă' bor ūm' nī a vīn' cit, L. labor
 conquers everything. [tongue.
 Lăp' sus līn' guă, L. a slip of the
 Lū' sus na tū' ră, L. a freak of nature.
 Măg' na ehăr' ta, L. the great charter.
 Me mēn' to mō' rī, L. remember
 death. [to tell.
 Mī răb' i le dīe' tu, L. wonderful
 Mō' dus op e răn' dī, L. manner
 of operation. [little.
 Mūl' tum in păr' vo, L. much in
 Nă' īve te, F. unaffected simplicity.
 Nēm eōn, L. without opposition.
 Nē plūs ūl' tra, L. to the utmost ex-
 tent; nothing further. [or not.
 Nō' lens vō' lens, L. whether he will
 Nōn' cha lănce', F. indifference.

Nōn eōm' pos mēn' tis, L. not of
 sound mind. [tral.
 Nōn lī' quet,⁶² L. undecided; neu-
 On the quī vīve',⁵⁷ F. on the alert.
 O tēm' po ra, O mō' rēs! L. Oh the
 times and the manners!
 Păr nō' bī le fră' trum, L. a noble
 pair of brothers.
 Pă' rī păs' su, L. with equal step.
 Pă' ter pă' tri æ, L. father of his coun-
 Pēr eăp' i ta, L. by the head. [try.
 Pēr dī' em, L. by the day.
 Pēr sē, L. by itself. [body.
 Pōs' se eom i tă tus, L. an armed
 Pōst mōr' tem, L. after death.
 Prī ma fă' ci e, L. on the first view.
 Prō bō' no pūb' li eo, L. for the
 public good.
 Prō et eōn, L. for and against.
 Prō pă' tri æ, L. for our country.
 Prō ră' ta, L. in proportion. [being.
 Prō tēm' po re, L. for the time
 Quă' sī,⁶² L. as if; resembling.
 Quīd nūne, L. a newsmonger.
 Quīd prō quō, L. an equivalent. [igy.
 Ră' ra ā' vis, L. a rare bird; a prod-
 Re chēr' che, F. nice to an extreme.
 Re su mē', F. a summary.
 Săng frōid', F. [săng-frwă'] in cold
 blood; apathy. [out care.
 Săns sōu cī', F. [săng soo see'] with-
 Sē ri ā' tim, L. in regular order.
 Sī' ne dī' e, L. without a day ap-
 pointed. [indispensable.
 Sī' ne quă nōn, L. that which is
 Soi dī sânt', F. [swă de zăng'] self-
 styled. [in manners.
 Suăv i ter³⁶ in mō' do, L. agreeable
 Sūb jū' dī ce, L. under consideration.
 Sū' i gēn' e ris, L. of its own kind.
 Sūm' mum bō' num. L. the chief good.
 Tēr' ra fir ma, L. the solid earth.
 ū' sus⁴⁰ lo quēn' dī, L. usage in
 speaking. [panion.
 Vă' de mē' eum, L. a constant com-
 Ver bă' tim et lit er ā' tim, L. word
 for word and letter for letter.
 Vī' ce vēr' sa, L. the terms being
 reversed or exchanged.
 Vī' va vō' ce, L. by the living voice.
 Vōx pōp' ū lī,⁴⁰ L. the voice of the
 people.

Letters.	Figures.	Numeral Adjectives.	Ordinal Adjectives.
I	1	one	first
II	2	two	second
III	3	three	third
IV	4	four	fourth
V	5	five	fifth
VI	6	six	sixth
VII	7	seven	seventh
VIII	8	eight	eighth
IX	9	nine	ninth
X	10	ten	tenth
XI	11	eleven	eleventh
XII	12	twelve	twelfth
XIII	13	thirteen	thirteenth
XIV	14	fourteen	fourteenth
XV	15	fifteen	fifteenth
XVI	16	sixteen	sixteenth
XVII	17	seventeen	seventeenth
XVIII	18	eighteen	eighteenth
XIX	19	nineteen	nineteenth
XX	20	twenty	twentieth
XXX	30	thirty	thirtieth
XL	40	forty	fortieth
L	50	fifty	fiftieth
LX	60	sixty	sixtieth
LXX	70	seventy	seventieth
LXXX	80	eighty	eightieth
XC	90	ninety	ninetieth
C	100	one hundred	one hundredth
CC	200	two hundred	two hundredth
CCC	300	three hundred	three hundredth
CCCC	400	four hundred	four hundredth
D	500	five hundred	five hundredth
DC	600	six hundred	six hundredth
DCC	700	seven hundred	seven hundredth
DCCC	800	eight hundred	eight hundredth
DCCCC	900	nine hundred	nine hundredth
M	1000	one thousand	one thousandth

SPECIAL RULES FOR PRONOUNCING CLASSES OF WORDS.

EXPLANATIONS. By a *separable* prefix, we mean that part which may be taken from the primitive root, and leave a significant English word ; as, from *impress*, *in* may be thus taken.

By an *inseparable* prefix, we mean such combination of a word, syllable, or letter with the *root*, that, as an English word, a separation of the parts would destroy the English signification of both ; as, *depute*, which, in Latin, is composed of *de* and *puto*, but in English the parts may not be separated.

Penult is the last syllable but one ; *Antepenult*, the last but two.

RULE 1. Words of *two* syllables, the *first* of which is a separable or inseparable prefix, commonly take the accent on the second ; as, *de-base'*, *pro-claim'* ; but, if the *first* syllable partakes of the *root*, the accent generally falls on the first ; as, *urg'ent*, *tal'ent*.

NOTE. — This rule has an extensive application ; and the main exceptions are found in those words which may be used either as *nouns* or *verbs*. When used as nouns, the accent, in most cases, rests on the first syllable ; as, his *con'duct* : but when used as verbs the accent commonly falls on the second ; as, to *con-duct'*.

RULE 2. All words of *three* or *more* syllables, ending in *ability*, *ibility*, *ical*, *ity*, or *ety*, have the *primary* accent, invariably, on the *antepenult* ; as, *sens-i-bil'i-ty*, *e-co-nom'ic-al*, *cu-ri-os'i-ty*.

RULE 3. Words, ending in *tion*, *sion*, *ion*, *cious*, *tious*, *ciate*, *tiate*, *cient*, *tient*, *tial*, *tia*, *cian*, *cial*, *cia*, *ceous*, *geous*, *gious*, or *geon*, when pronounced in *one* syllable, take the *primary* accent on the syllable *preceding* those terminations ; as, *con-fed-er-a'tion*. Nothing but *ity* after *al*, in words in *ion*, ever removes the accent ; as, *nā'tion*, *nā'tion-al*, *nā'tion-al'i-ty*.

RULE 4. Words of *three* or *more* syllables, having the termination *cracy*, *gamy*, *graphy*, *logy*, *machy*, *metry*, *nomy*, *phony*, *pathy*, *tomy*, *thropy*, *lysis*, *ferous*, *gerous*, or *vorous*, take the accent on the *antepenult* ; as,

a-nat'o-my	ge-og'ra-phy	the-ol'o-gy	ar-mig'er-ous
an-tip'a-thy	de-moc'ra-cy	po-lyg'a-my	pes-tifer-ous
as-tron'o-my	ge-om'e-try	phi-lan'thro-py	car-niv'o-rous
a-nal'y-sis	the-om'a-chy	sym'pho-ny	herb-iv'o-rous

RULE 5. All words ending in *ics* (*pol'i-tics* excepted) are accented on the *penult* ; as, *op'tics*, *me-chan'ics*.

RULE 6. Words ending in *ic* when a *suffix*, and with few exceptions when otherwise, are accented on the *penult* ; as, *dra-mat'ic*, *al-pha-bet'ic*.

NOTE. — The suffix *ic*, when added to words of *more* than one syllable, except in six cases, always changes the place of accent ; as, *meth'od*, *me-thod'ic*.

RULE 7. All words of *three* syllables in *able*, *ible*, *ably*, *ibly*, and all words of *four* syllables in *ableness*, *ibleness*, are accented on the *first* ; as, *blām'a-ble*, *möv'a-ble-ness*.

RULE 8. All words in *tive* preceded by a single consonant, *mp*, or *nc*, and all words in *ive* preceded by *s* or *c*, (except *sub'stan-tive* and *ad'jec-tive*), are accented on the *penult* ; as, *re-ten'tive*, *com-pre-hen'sive*.

RULE 9. All words of *three* syllables in *ary* and *ory* (except *ca-na'ry* and *va-ga'ry*) are accented on the *first* ; as, *sal'a-ry*, *mem'o-ry*.

RULE 10. All words of more than *two* syllables in *fy* invariably take the accent on the *antepenult* ; as, *glo'ri-fy*, *per-son'i-fy*.

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